The Centre Reporter.

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THE CENTRE REPORTR.

FRED KURTZ, . . Editor.

Le Paris states that France has concluded a defensive alliance with certain other powers, and that henceforth France will not be alone in the event of aggression against her.

The amendments to the civil service rules are believed to be a scheme to work out the Republican employees in the departments at Washington, says a Republican exchange which still wants to have its party hold the offices. By all means let the amendments be adopted before next breakfast.

The Philadelphia *Record* remarks that wages are 8 to 10 per cent. higher now than they were when the Democratic party elected President Cleveland, and nearly half a million more skilled laborers have been set at work. The ruin predicted in 1884 as a result of Democratic ascendency is like a china egg—it doesn't hatch.

If the REPORTER were to print extracts from letters received within the last eight days, making references as to legitimate business, political dodges in business, to make capital, recklessness in management, &c., they would furnish interesting reading, but we think present private discussion of these topics answers all the purposes. We will, when more time, publish an article on legitimate business and trying to crush out legitimate business.

We were on the brink of war a few weeks ago. Governor Beaver let out the secret at a military bazaar in Harrisburg Saturday evening. "Six weeks ago," he said, "the war department at Washington communicated with the commander-in-chief of the Pennsylvania militia, asking how soon the National Guard of this State could be concentrated on Lake Erie, in view of the trouble with England on the fisheries question. The answer was that the entire force of militia could be concentrated at any point within 24 hours after the order was given."

There is a prediction of cheaper beef Nine thousand head of cattle were driven over the plains from Montana to Maple Creek (283 miles east of Calgarry) last year, and owing to the Montana ranges being so crowded it is expected that from 40,000 to 60,000 cattle will come into the Territories this year, provided that 90 days' quarantine of Montana cattle does not hold them back.

Although beef is high at present, this state of things can last only for a short time, and cattle selling for from $50 to $55 to-day, will only be worth about from $40 to $45 in less than two months' time, and in a year's time the same cattle will not be worth more than $30 to $35.

That the Republican party is closely allied with monopoly was clearly demonstrated in the legislature last Thursday, when the Senate defeated the Billingsly pipe line bill. The bill was recognized as for the relief of the individual and other small producers in the oil country, who universally petitioned in its favor, while it had the opposition of the Standard company, the most grinding, selfish and unprincipled monopoly of this country. It was about the last hope of the oil people for relief, but the powerful lobbying of the Standard representatives, and the aid they had from Republican leaders prevailed. Of the thirty-four Republican Senators, only nine voted with the people and twenty-five for the Standard company. Of the sixteen Democratic Senators, only three voted against the bill—Senators McAteer, Metzger and Watson. Nine voted for it and the others were absent.

Monday's Philadelphia *Times* notes a new dodge. It says the Bohemian oats dodge being about played out in its original shape, owing to the fact that the farmers have found out the value of reading newspapers, the swindlers who are wont to make farmers their special prey have evolved a new form of it. They have been going around Mercer and Crawford counties selling eggs for $3 a dozen and contracting to take all the chickens hatched from them at $3 each, representing that they are a very valuable breed. When the rural housewife has kept these eggs under a setting hen a month or more without a result an examination is made and it is discovered that the eggs are boiled. This is even worse than the Bohemian oats dodge in its former shape, for the oats which the swindler sold at $10 a bushel, promising to pay the same price per bushel for the following year's crop therefrom, were good oats, worth the highest market price, but, of course, worth nothing like as much as the farmer paid for them This mitigating circumstance, however, was offset by the fact that the contract which the farmer signed eventually turned up as a promissory note. The egg notes will perhaps be heard from later on.

The recent defalcation of bank teller Taggart, of Philadelphia, is another of the many evidences we constantly have of the bad uses to which banks are prostituted and mismanaged. Not only in one place, but in numerous places; in our own section as well as in others.

It has become too notorious that banks, as managed nowadays, in many instances, cause ruin and disaster to individuals and communities. Where a bank is managed with a legitimate purpose, it is a convenience to the business community. But where its funds are used for stock speculations, gambling, to keep up a fast life, or to dirty work in gaining support for political offices, as is known to be the case, then banks become a curse and wide spread ruin is caused by them. The prejudice against banks among many, has been created because of the mismanagement of them in so many instances. A bank rightfully conducted is as legitimate and necessary as any other business. There are such, many of them, but many that are not and such would better not exist at all.

One bank teller, cashier or clerk, will spend the funds of the bank in sporting; another in stock gambling; another wants to get an office, and he will use the depositor's funds, in favoring this one and that one, because he is a loud brawler, and may have a little influence; one he will stuff with money on flimsy security; another will get funds free of charge, and another at a nominal percentage, all indirect bribes, with money of innocent depositors And the recipient is invariably informed when he is thus unconsciously bribed, that he gets the "favors" because "it is you," and maybe "I'll want a favor;" another is told outright that "I may be a candidate for an office, and I don't want you to forget me," and thusly. Now, this, and the other uses above mentioned, is what makes a bank managed in that way a curse. We have the proof every week almost. The consequence is a failure of the bank or a failure of business men, and thousands of dollars, belonging to innocent depositors, are in danger of being swamped.

All the above damnable abuses, and more than these, are known to the reader to have been practiced, and all with disastrous results to somebody.

Look over the subject,—look around you, and you'll recognize the truth of what we say, aye, it is a subject of common remark.

These things always lead to a disastrous end, unless checked in time. The perpetrators of the wrong fail in attaining their ends, but succeed in causing heavy losses and ruin to others.

THE DEMAND FOR CLEVELAND

The Pittsburg *Post* has been feeling the pulse on the presidential preferences in this state, and says in Saturday's issue:

We present this morning the result of a careful canvass of the Democratic members of the Pennsylvania legislature on the question of their individual preferences for a Democratic presidential candidate in 1888. While it was to be supposed that President Cleveland would lead, the summary of the *Post's* canvass shows the overwhelming majority in favor of his renomination. Seventy-one Democratic members of the legislature were interviewed, giving the following result: For Cleveland 50; for Hill, 10; non-committal, 11.

This view is corroborated in other ways. The *Post* will shortly publish the opinion of the various Democratic county chairmen and Democratic editors throughout the State. A great number of expressions have already been received from these sources, and they show even more emphatically than the result of the legislative canvass that the demand for a second term for Cleveland is practically unanimous on the part of the Democrats of Pennsylvania.

THE CRY OF THE RAILROADS.

The New York Central and Hudson River, the Lake Shore, Michigan Southern and the Pittsburg and Lake Erie roads petitioned the Inter-state Commission for the privilege of making rates to New York and points upon all the lines operated by these roads as are fixed by the Pennsylvania system. They also ask to be relieved of the long and short haul section, so far as it applies to this competition. Up to this time forty-four railroad companies have applied for the suspension of the fourth section.

Mayor Hewitt, of New York, has offered to turn his extensive iron works over to the employes of the establishment for an experiment in the line of cooperation. All he wants in return for this concession to the latest idea of the workingmen is a guarantee of six per cent. on the money value of the works This is a practical way of helping the workingmen unless the business is less lucrative than the public believes it to be.

——All kinds of house furnishing goods, best assortment ever brought to Centre county, and at a bargain, at S. & A. Loebs.

THE HAWAIIAN QUEEN AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

On 4th, Queen Kapiolani, Princess Liliuokolani and the members of their suit called at the White House accompanied by Mr. Carter, the Hawaiian minister. They were met at the main entrance by Secretary Bayard and Assistant Secretary Adee and escorted to the Blue Parlor, where President and Mrs. Cleveland awaited them. The room had been decorated for the occasion with palms, ferns and flowers, and the adjoining parlors were similarly adorned. The Queen was presented to the President and Mrs. Cleveland by Secretary Bayard, and the other members of the party were presented by the Hawaiian Minister. The reception was rather informal in character. No set speeches were made, and the visit, which lasted about fifteen minutes, was devoted to general conversation. The Queen was elaborately attired in a rich black satin dress, the entire front of which was thickly embroidered in gold. The Princess, who was in mourning, was dressed in plain black. The gentlemen of the party wore rich court costumes, of which gold lace formed a prominent feature. The rest wore plain civilian dress. After the reception the Queen and party returned to their hotel and devoted the afternoon to receiving official callers. Among these who called on the Queen were Mrs. Cleveland, who was dressed in black, and the Cabinet officers and their wives.

Well on to a hundred railroad companies have filed with the Inter-State commission petitions asking to be relieved from the fourth section, or long and short haul clause of the law, but a much larger number have been received from business organizations, private corporations and individuals protesting against the suspension of the clause in particular cases, and there are so many of these particular cases that they cover pretty much the whole ground. The further fact that the fourth section is a law passed after years of agitation and discussion of the subject and that the people naturally demand that the law shall have a fair trial before it is suspended or abrogated whenever its enforcement would be of value, should make the commission just a little careful that it does not go to far.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT AT A NEW ORLEANS IMMERSION.

On Sunday last at New Orleans an accident happened by which seven lives are known to, and more may have been lost. The Mount Zion Baptist Church has been baptizing its converts at the foot of one of the streets in the Third district. Beside the spot runs a wharf, which extends into deep water. This morning the congregation gathered at the spot, for the usual ceremonies. A large crowd had assembled on the wharf and in the midst of the exercises the railing gave way and fully 50 people were precipitated into the river. Around the wharf were a number of skiffs, and into them many of the people were thrown, overturning several boats and adding to the number struggling in the water. The occupants of those skiffs, which then floated, set to work and rescued all those who could be reached. As stated, however, seven are known to have been drowned, and it is believed that from five to eight more perished.

CASH SYSTEM.

We are glad that our views in advocating the adoption of the cash system by our business men, and getting out of the old, rotten, abominable ruts of the tick ystem, are endorsed by every thoughtful reader. We hope the matter will be discussed and talked over, and that more will join the column of business men who will turn a new leaf in this regard. It is the only correct business principle and one of the main steps to prosperity. Its adaantages are general, reaching all classes, from the day-laborer to the merchant and farmer. We will reprint, as a roll of honor, the names of those who have concluded to adopt the cash system in doing business:

Thompsons, merchants, Lemont,
Spigelmeyer, merchant, Spring Mills,
Josephs, merchants, Bellefonte,
Swartz, merchant, Tusseyville,
Harter, merchant, Rebersburg,
Bartholomew, merchant, Centre Hall.
Kurtz & Son, roller mills, Centre Hall.
Centre Reporter, Centre Hall.
Kerlin, merchant, Stone Mill.

If there are any others, will be pleased to have them report.

ASTONISHING SUCCESS.

It is the duty of every person who has used *Boschee's German Syrup* to let its wonderful qualities be known to their friends in curing Consumption, severe Coughs, Croup, Asthma, Pneumonia, and in fact all throat and lung diseases. No person can use it without immediate relief. Three doses will relieve any case, and we consider it the duty of all Druggists to recommend it to the poor, dying consumptive, at least to try one bottle, as 80,000 dozen bottles were sold last year, and not one case where it failed was reported. Such a medicine as the *German Syrup* cannot be too widely known. Ask your druggist about it. Sample bottles to try, sold at 10 cents. Regular size, 75 cents. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers, in the United States and Canada.

——You can find any thing in the line of boots and shoes at Powers, and prices to suit every body.

LINDEN HALL.

Mrs. Chas. Krape, of Spring Mills, spent a few days in our midst this week.

D. Hess, and D. Wieland, were to Bellefonte on Saturday.

Mr. Daniel Hess is treating his house to a new coat of paint, which adds greatly to the appearance.

J. W. Keller relieved himself of his immense beard on Saturday last, and wears a muffler ever since to avoid taking cold.

Miss Ellen Noll spent Friday night in Bellefonte, where she says she had a splendid time at "social etiquette."

Just come and see the nice stock of spring goods at J. H. Ross'.

Mr. D. Wieland, and son Frank, are on the sick list. "Cholory mubuss" I believe. DUDE.

SPRING MILLS.

Landlord Bibby is still boss on trout catching. Grenoble's store is now owned by the Centre Hall bank and managed by D. B Brisbin. There was great excitement here the last ten days over Mr. Grenoble's failure and the wail of creditors was heard on all sides. The store sale was attended by about 300 persons. The indebtedness of the party is over $60,000, and not enough to go around. The judgments are about as follows: Jas. R. Harris, $8,000; Centre Hall bank, about $20 000; Mr. Orvis, $500; Wm Reynolds & Co., $4,200; Daniel Bartges, $2,000; Wm. Mingle, $600; Mr. McNitt, $4,000; A. Walters, $2,000; Reynold's mortgage, $4,000, and other claims not yet entered up. There is much bad feeling of course; many of the losers blame the banks for keeping up a sham appearance of good credit where they knew there was shakiness, by which other innocent parties were misled and lose heavily, while those institutions make themselves safe. It's a shame.

Wheat crop does not look well around here, but good prospect for fruit. Grass crop will be good. L.

REBERSBURG.

The Smull Bros., have the mason work for the wall of the Lutheran parsonage, and in a few days the wall will be completed. The building will be a great improvement to Rebersburg It will be built in one corner of the church lot, and with a few steps the minister will be in the church. It will be a credit to the Lutheran brethern in this twp. that they take such an interest in a good building and handy for their minister. We have 4 churches here in Rebersburg, and all the pulpits are filled with good preachers.

Austin Gramley's house is up and has one coat of plaster; his barn is up and almost under roof.

John Meyer's barn is up and under roof; a good deal of improvemet is going on in Miles twp.

We are sorry to hear that John Ocker, on Samuel Lose's farm, lost a valuable mare; while coltiog in the stable, broke her hind leg, and died from the effects. He paid $195 for her. Jonathan Spangler lost a very valuable mare from the effects of distemper and cough settling on the lungs. Thomas Walker had 8 sick at one time; he can work some of them again, but has one valuable mare in a bad condition. The distemper is very bad in our neighborhood.

Austin Gramley has been sick for several weeks with catarrh in the stomach.

Mrs. Rebecca Royer had another paralytic stroke about two weeks ago, and also has consumption; there are very few hopes for her recovery.

Jestie Smull's little girl, which fell in a tub of hot water seven weeks ago, and so badly scalded that its life was despaired of, is improving quite rapidly under the care of Dr. Lee.

We are glad to say that our old fathers and mothers in Rebersburg, as we may call them, are in good health, as John and Daniel Kreamer, Dan'l Dabe, Col. Henry Royer, 93 years old, walks to church just as suple as some of us not 50 years old. Henry Corman, Jacob and George Brumgard, Jeremiah Haines, Judge Frank, George Weaver, Colonel Strohecker, Melcer Beirley, Reuben Meyer and Joseph Weaver; Samuel Lose, one of the best carpenters in Miles, and a hard working man, is getting better again, old Mrs. Corman, 95 years of age, is of sound mind as ever.

Some of our early farmers are done planting corn, but Commissioner Wolf, and some of us farmers think that late roasting-ears will bring just as much in market as early ones will. G.

NOTICE OF APPEALS.

Notice is hereby given that Appeals will be held at Commissioners' office in Bellefonte for the different townships and boroughs as follows:

For the townships of Miles, Penn, Haines and Gregg, and Millheim borough May 31.

For Harris, College, Ferguson, Halfmoon and Potter townships, and Centre Hall borough June 1.

For Rush, Taylor, Huston and Worth townships, and Philipsburg borough June 2.

For Union, Burnside, Snow Shoe and Milesburg boroughs June 3.

For Howard, Curtin, Liberty, Marion and Walker townships, and Howard borough June 6.

For Benner, Patton and Spring townships, and Bellefonte borough June 7.

Assessors are required to be present and have their transcripts with them.

John Wolf,
A. J. Greist,
J. C. Henderson,
Commissioners.

Attest,
G. W. Rumberger,
Clerk.

The high license bill has passed finally and goes to the governor for his signature. Section eight fixes the rates of license as follows: Cities of the first, second and third classes, $500; other cities, $300; boroughs, $150, and townships, $75.

EFFECTS OF THE EARTHQUAKE.

Volcanic Eruptions—150 Lives Lost—Water and Gold in Abundance.

GUYMAS, Mexico, May 9.—The earthquake of the 3d inst. was accompanied by a terrible volcanic eruption at Bahispe which, together with the earthquake, destroyed Moctazuma, killing 150 persons and igniting the woods in the vicinity. Twenty-seven persons were also killed at Oputu by falling buildings. Many persons were injured at Grenada and Gusabar which towns were almost completely destroyed.

CITY OF MEXICO, May 9.—via Galveston—The government received its first information regarding the disastrous earthquake on the 3d inst. at the town of Bahispe, in the district of Moctezuma, Sonora, by which 150 persons lost their lives. The earthquake occurred at 3.50 p. m. At the same time volcanic eruptions began in the neigboring mountains, lighting up the summits for a long distance. The same afternoon earthquake shocks were felt throughout the state. The prediction is made here by local scientific men that Mexico is about to undergo a general seismic convulsion, and recent record of earthquake shocks show that there is widespread volcanic activity from one end of Mexico to the other.

Volcanic outbreaks are occuring near the Guatemalan border, as well as in the State of Sonora.

TUCSON, Arizona, May 9.—Another violent earthquake is reported in the San Jose mountains, forty miles south of Fort Huachuca, in Sonora. Gen. Forsyth has sent an exploration party to investigate.

A party just returned from the Santa Catalina mountains report that the canons are full of water, which was brought to the surface by the earthquake. This is a great boon to that region, as there are thousands of acres of good farming lands at the base of these mountains which needed water to make them valuable.

Another good effect of the earthquake is the opening of two large gold veins, which were discovered in the Santa Catalina mountains at a point where the whole side of a mountain slid down. Several prospecting parties have left to locate claims.

JUDGE AND EDITOR ARRESTED

The Troubles of the Hartford "Telegram" Result in Embezzlement Charges.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 7.—Judge D. C. Birdsall of the Hartford *Telegram*, was arrested on the charge of embezzlement. The complaint was brought by Col. Edward M. Graves, the former secretary and treasurer of the joint stock corporation, and contains nine counts charging embezzlement in sums varying from $1 to $712.

Bills had been paid and not credited, and a payment of $1,000. by insurance companies for opposing the Valued Policy bill in the legislature had been credited as $448. It is also charged that Birdsall forged the name of F. G. Grogan, former business manager, in indorsing a note. Birdsall was released on bonds of $1,000 given by Alderman Lawrence, the acting mayor.

Molders Thrown Out of Work.

DETROIT, Mich., May 9.—A few weeks ago when the stove molders throughout the country quit work because they were ordered to use patterns of a St. Louis firm, whose men had gone on a strike for an advance in wages, the men in this city remained at work. It was claimed by the molders that the manufacturers had plotted for a strike in order to raise prices and have the blame thrown on the men. On Wednesday the Manufacturers' defence association held a secret meeting in this city and in obedience to orders promulgated at that time, the Michigan Detroit Peninsula stove companies closed their works throwing 2,800 men out of employment. It is thought the Cincinnati factories were also ordered closed, the men there having returned to work on the objectionable patterns.

He Didn't Know When He Had Enough.

BALTIMORE, May 8.—Judge Duffy sentenced Charles Mason to five years in the penitentiary for passing worthless checks. Mason was convicted two weeks ago, and at once sent up for three years. He pleaded so hard for mercy, claiming that he was impelled to do wrong to save himself from starvation, that the judge ordered the sentence stricken out and the prisoner remanded until he could prove previous good character. Further investigation brought to light the fact that Mason is a notorious horse thief and felon.

Strong Evidence of Conspiracy.

BUFFALO, May 7.—There is great excitement over the disclosures in the trial of members of the Standard Oil company here for fraud and conspiracy. Evidence was introduced tending to connect the defendants, Rogers, Archibald, and McGrego in the alleged conspiracy to blow up the works of the Buffalo lubricating oil company. Rogers and Archibald are members of the executive committee and directory of the Standard Oil Trust and McGregor is said to be a trustee of the same.

The Man of Destiny.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 7.—The *Post* to-day printed two pages of interviews, giving the views of every democratic senator and representative in the state legislature on the subject of President Cleveland's renomination. The summary shows that in a total of 71 Cleveland has 50, Hill 10, and 11 are non-committal. Editorially the *Post* claims that the Pennsylvania delegation to the next democratic national convention will unquestionably be for Cleveland.

Proceedings Against a London Publisher.

PARIS, May 7.—*Le Temps* says the Irish nationalists residing in Paris intend to begin legal proceedings against William Ridgway, the London publisher, similar to the action brought by Mr. St. John Brenon in London and based upon the same publication to which Mr. Brenon took exception. The paper also states that the fenians in France will soon issue a "Red pamphlet" in reply to the "Black pamphlet" uttered by Ridgway.

Hodcarriers Carry the Day.

CHICAGO, May 7.—Over four thousand of the striking hod men have secured their demands, and only about five hundred are now idle.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Nine houses were burned in Allegheny city, Pa., with $15,000 loss.

The yearly drive of Texas cattle into the Indian territory aggregates 45,556 head.

Fierce prairie fires are reported in Dakota. A large railroad warehouse has been burned.

Rev. Dr. McGlynn was cordially welcomed in Boston and lectured to a large and enthusiastic audience.

Charles L. Gaines, aged 50 and blind since childhood, was convicted at Tiffin, O., of murder in the first degree.

Manufacturers are busy stocking up with anthracite coal in consequence of a threatened strike among the miners.

Richard Goode and Grace Blanton, colored were hanged to a tree in West Carroll parish, Louisana, for robbing a store.

Mr. Alexander Wheeler, secretary, treasurer and business manager of the *Standard* association, of Bridgeport, Conn., died.

United States Deputy Marshall Peete, son of Congressm Peete of Arkansas, was killed while attempting to make arrests in Indian Territory.

The Indians on the Sac Cœur d'Oreilles reservation, Wisconsin, have deposited $30,678.15 of their savings in the Ashland national bank.

Mrs. Susan Sullivan and five small children have reached Chattanooga en route to Knoxville, Tenn., from Pierce, Mo., 600 miles on foot.

The Missouri synod, the principal convocation of Lutheran clergymen in the United States, is holding its triennial meeting at Fort Wayne, Ind.

Private advices announce that the health of Cardinal Gibbons has been seriously impaired during his visit abroad and he will soon return home.

The Union steel company, of Chicago, closed its steel and rail mill because of a strike of 28 men on trivial grounds, and 750 men are idle.

Dominick McCaffrey has taken a hotel at Sea Isle City for the summer, and there hopes to get rid of the with malaria which his system is now infested.

An issue has been made in Judge Shepard's court in Chicago on the challenge of the state to the jury array in boodler case No. 1,039, and the argument is in progress.

General Paine has declined Lord Chamberlayne's terms for a race between the Arrow and the Mayflower for the America's cup. Chamberlayne wants it all his own way.

The Messenger and the Minnie, the first boats through the Saulte river, have arrived back, and report the ice disappearing rapidly. A big fleet has already passed through.

The Southern Baptist convention, the largest religious body in the South assembled in Louisville. The principal object of the convention is to promote foreign and domestic missions.

Natural gas has been struck at Morrisville, Madison county, at a depth of 400 feet. The gas jet rose to a height of 75 feet, and with such force as to destroy the buildings and drill apparatus.

Joe Acton of Philadelphia and Thomas Conners of Pittsburg, are arranging to wrestle for the championship of the world soon. The contest will take place in Philadelphia or New York.

The St. Louis Supplies Manufacturing company made an assignment to its secretary, Joseph W. Branch. The company owes the directors about $130,000 and the total liabilities are $147,000.

W. J. Love, a young married man of Chicago, is in jail charged with stealing $11,000 during the past three months from the coal dealer by whom he was employed. He spent the money in dissolute living.

A great jam of logs has formed near Waterford ordige, N. H., in the Connecticut river, damming the river and forcing the water around by the highway, seriously injuring it, and rendering it impassable.

At Loughberry lake, near Saratoga, yesterday, William Mackintosh, the 15-year-old son of J. S. Mackintosh, had his head blown off by the accidental discharge of a shot gun he was pulling out of a boat.

Fifty persons were precipitated into the river at New Orleans by the giving way of a platform on which they were standing to witness the baptism of colored converts. Four white and four colored people were drowned.

Iron manufacturers are feeling discouraged at the falling off in the demand for their product and attribute it entirely to the new rates which have been made by the railroad companies under the interstate commerce law.

The Australian colonies have informed Lord Salisbury that if their interests in the matter of French penal settlements are ignored they will themselves enact legislation forbidding French convicts from landing in Australia.

J. C. Mann, aged seventy-one years, an insurance and real-estate agent at Auburn for over thirty years, went to Cayuga on Wednesday and started to row across the lake. Nothing has since been heard of him, but his overturned boat and his hat have been found. The lake is being dragged for the body.

Henrietta Blackburn, aged 19, niece of Senator Blackburn went out with two female cousins with a rifle to shoot at a mark on her father's farm near Legington Kentucky. They had a playful struggle over the rifle to see who should shoot first. The rifle was discharged and the bullet pierced Henriettta's heart.

Bank cashiers and other experts at Lincoln, Neb., have carefully examined the chirography of a letter written by Richard Pigott for merly proprietor of the Dublin *Irishman* written March 9, 1881, and now in possession of John Fitzgerald, president of the Irish national league of America. All pronounced it identical with the forged Parnell letter in the London *Times*.

HIS CHALLENGE WAS ACCEPTED

Furnished the Revolver With Which He Was Shot Dead—A Western Duel.

KINGSTON, N. M., May 5.—David Burke, a well-known citizen of this place, has been shot and killed by a miner named Con Ryan. The men had been drinking freely, and quarreled over some trivial matter, when Burke offered to furnish him with a weapon if he would accompany him to his house. This was agreed to, and both proceeded to Burke's house, where Ryan was handed a revolver.

The men then stepped into the street and faced each other fifty feet apart. Three shots were rapidly fired and Burke fell dead. Ryan fired but one shot, and it is believed two shots were fired by Burke, whose head was pirced by Ryan's bullet. Ryan surrendered himself and was held in $4,000 to await the action of the grand jury.

A Flour Mill Burned.

INGERSOLL, Ont., May 6.—James Smith's flour mill, with 10,000 bushels of wheat and a large quantity of flour, has been burned. The building and machinery were valued at $12,000. The insurance is small.

The Jester Sings.

"Love is but a passing passion,
Life, of things a foolish fashion,
Death, a sound of empty knells;
Take, O take my cap and bells!
Take," the Jester sang,
Loud his clear voice rang,
"Take my cap and bells!"

"What is love beyond the wooing?
Fame, except its own pursuing?
Beauty, save for what it sells?
Take, O take my cap and bells!
Take," the Jester sang,
Far his mad voice rang,
"Take my cap and bells!"

"Fools! who now the wine cup draining,
Seem to laugh, but still are feigning,
The Spring of Death so near your wells!
Take, O take my cap and bells!
"Take," the Jester sang,
Shrill his hard voice rang,
"Take my cap and bells!

"Know I cure for all your sorrow,
Take it ere a drear to-morrow
Toll, too soon, your passing knells.
Take, O take my cap and bells!
Take," the Jester sighed,
(Fain himself had died)
"Take my cap and bells!"

JENNY'S HOUSEKEEPING.

"My board raised to seven dollars a week," said Jenny Field, "and my salary reduced to nine! This is never going to do—never!"

These were the thoughts that flitted through the shop-girl's mind as she tripped along the brilliant streets, on her way to her daily work; for Jenny persistently objected to the term "saleslady."

"I don't like the word," said she, with a toss of her bright, brown hair, cut short, and waving picturesquely at the end. "Any vulgar creature who has money enough to buy diamonds and sealskins is brevetted to the rank of lady nowadays. To my mind 'woman' is by far the grander and more honorable word, and 'girl' is the diminutive. I'm a shop-girl, and I don't care who knows it!"

But Jenny's brow was clouded over on this bright June morning. Everything seemed to be happening—as everything frequently does—wrong.

Make what haste she would, she was a little late, and she felt that the grim shopwalker's eyes were upon her, as he drew out his book and penciled a brief memorandum upon it.

"Another fine!" quoth Jenny to herself. "Well, I can't help it!"

It was a busy day, and one o'clock had passed, when the girls—three or four of them at a time, found leisure to eat their lunches, at the back of the packing-room.

Jenny's was a failure—a slice of fat, greasy ham, laid between two slices of slack-baked bread, and a piece of stale cake, wedged in beside it.

"That boarding-house-keeper again!" said Jenny. "Oh, for some of Aunt Thyrza's crisp crullers and delicious white bread!"

And she slyly threw the contents of her basket to the lean store-cat, in the brick shaft below, who was always watching for a mouse that never seemed to come.

"How is Ruth Pleasant?" asked one of the girls, called Angeline Fay.

"No better," Sallie Dickens answered. "And the doctor says she never will be any better, as long as she occupies that dark, unventilated room. But how can she do any better? Does he think that shop-girls can afford brownstone houses on Madison Avenue, or cottages at Newport?"

"Girls," said Jenny, "wouldn't it be nice if we could take a nice little place, somewhere, and keep house together?"

"Wouldn't it be nice," satirically retorted Angeline, "if we could go to heaven?"

"I wonder," said Jenny, tentatively, "what a house would cost!"

"More than we could afford," despondently answered Sallie.

"But look here," persisted Jenny, who seated herself on an empty box; "how much board do you pay, Angeline?"

"Five dollars," said Angeline.

"And you, Sallie?"

"Four. But we 'bunk' together, four of us girls, in one room!"

"And I am raised to seven," said Jenny. "Not that I shall stay with Mrs. Peck at those rates. But that," calculating rapidly on her fingers, "makes eight hundred dollars a year. Eight hundred dollars would pay house-rent, and leave quite a respectable little margin for expenses. And it would be a small house that wouldn't hold at least a dozen girls, instead of four. I declare to goodness, I've a mind to try it! I'll take boarders myself. And Ruth Pleasant shall have the brightest, sunniest room on the premises. I'll write to Aunt Thyrza to-night. She shall be my first lieutenant, and I'll be captain of the ship myself."

"But you're not in earnest, Jenny!" cried the girls, in chorus.

"Am I not? Oh, you will see!"

Jennie Field's thoughts had flown at once to a pretty wooden house—a relic of old farm days, when cattle grazed on the Harlem flats, and clusters of old chestnut trees crowned Murray Hill—on which she had seen an obtrusive placard, "To Let."

"Inconvenient, no doubt," she said to herself. "No modern improvements. But a row of lilac-trees in front, and such an elm in the door-yard, and the grass full of dandelions. And from the back windows one can look out upon the Harlem river. It won't cost anything to ask the rent, at all events."

It turned out to belong to a little, old silversmith, who would only let it on condition of being allowed to "take out" a portion of the rent in board.

"Of course," said he, "I don't want the whole house, but at my age, it's hard to be turned out of my own premises".

"Yes," said Jenny, mentally reviewing the situation, "it would be hard. We shall be a family of women, but if you will put up with plain fare, we'll do our best."

("With Aunt Thyrza to matronize us, and this dear old man's silver hairs to insure his respectability, I think we may risk it," she said to herself.)

"But there's my son," added the old man, rubbing diligently at a piece of repousse work, which he was brightening with lusterine and a chamois cloth.

"Your son?"

"He's a conductor on the Erie Road," said the old man. "He's only here every other night to supper, sleep and breakfast. He could easily have a shake-down in a corner of my room, and I'll go bail he'll make you no trouble. Jack was born in this house. I couldn't turn Jack out. Of course, I should allow all this in the rent," he added, wistfully.

Jenny smiled.

"Then I suppose Jack will have to come," said she. And she added, mentally. "Wasn't it lucky that I thought of Aunt Thyrza!"

Aunt Thyrza arrived—a plump, cheerful elderly woman from Portland, in the State of Maine—accompanied by a chest of household linen, a goodly share of old-fashioned furniture, and a cookery book.

"I've always thought I should admire to keep house in New York," said she. "There's the free lectures, and the Central Park, and the Five Points to study human nature in. And my niece, Jenny, is a good girl, and I'm glad of a chance to help her."

So the wooden house on the river became instinct with the life that pertains to sweet, young girlhood.

Aunt Thyrza and the old silversmith held different opinions on the subjects of evolution and political economy but that only added an agreeable spice to their daily life.

"He's a well-meaning old gentleman, if he is a little wrong-headed," said Aunt Thyrza, as she beat up eggs for a custard.

"Strange that such a sensible person as Miss Thyrza Field should be so misinformed!" said Mr. Morrison who was inclined to be intolerant.

But Jack reconciled all these incongruities by the mere magnetism of his breezy, jovial, large-hearted presence.

Jack and the shop-girls became friends at once. Every one of them—even poor, pale, little Ruth Pleasant—felt as if she had gained a big brother.

For each and all he brought something in his pockets whenever he returned from his railroad trips. Sugar-plums for Sallie Dickens, who had a decided "sweet tooth;" oranges for Ruth, a new science-pamphlet for Aunt Thyrza, a bunch of lilacs for Angeline Fay, a novel for Jenny. Not one of them was forgotten.

The little household worked smoothly. Aunt Thyrza's delicious and economical cookery banished all symptoms of dyspepsia.

Jack made a rustic arbor out in the garden, and the girls planted flower-seeds, trained vines and weeded the strawberry-beds; and at the end of the first quarter there was a grand adding up of accounts, and, to their delight, this syndicate of girls discovered that their pleasant home, their bountiful table and delicious, fresh air, had cost them something like a third less than their bills had been in fifth-rate boarding-houses.

"It's because Miss Thyrza is so economical," said Sallie.

"It's because we do our purchasing at Washington Market before nine o'clock in the morning!" declared Angeline.

"It's because we share expenses," said Jenny, nodding her head. "And Mr. Morrison and Jack being here is a great help to us."

"Yes," said Ruth Pleasant, rather dolefully, "but what are we going to do when Jack goes away?"

"Jack isn't going away," said Sallie.

"He's going to be married," said Ruth.

"Married?" Sallie's plump countenance fell. "I don't believe it!"

"But he told me so himself," persisted Ruth.

"He must have been in joke," said Sallie. "Mustn't he, Jenny? Jack married, indeed!"

It's true," said Jenny, turning celestial rosy-red. "He is going to be married."

"To whom, in the name of Cupid?" shrieked Sallie, clasping her hand dramatically.

"To—me!" said Jenny, intent on darning the tiniest of frayed spots in Aunt Thyrza's Sunday pocket-handkerchief.

Sallie whistled—a tom-boy fashion that she had—Ruth burst into tears.

"Good-by, economy and peace!" said Sallie, with elocutionary effect.

"I never, never shall be as happy anywhere else as I am here," said Ruth.

"It was just beginning to seem like home," sobbed Angeline Fay. "And now—"

"It won't be any different now," said Jenny, flinging her arms around Ruth's neck. "I couldn't part with one of you, not for untold gold. You are to stay here just the same. I must have something to do while Jack is away, so I shall turn housekeeper for the lot of you."

"But what will Aunt Thyrza say to that?" cried Angeline.

"Oh, didn't I tell you? Aunt Thyrza is to be married to the gentleman. She abdicates the housekeeper's throne in my favor. She wants more time to attend lectures."

"Well, I declare!" exclaimed Sallie. "But how about those opposing theories of evolution?"

"Oh, Aunt Thyrza is going to convert Mr. Morrison," answered Jenny, positively.

"Or he her?" said Sallie laughing. "But Jenny, who would ever have thought of such an end to our housekeeping experiment?"

"Who, indeed?" said Jenny, demurely.

How Tea Was Discovered.

It is curious that while the Chinese claim a remote antiquity for nearly all the products of their long-arrested civilization, they give what to them is a comparatively modern date for the introduction of tea into the Celestial empire. And even then they trace the origin of the article to a myth. They tells us that, about the beginning of the sixth century in our present reckoning, one Darma, a prince of high principle and great piety landed among them and gave up his life wholly to devotion. He entered no temple, but, living in the open air, gave day and night in prayer and the study of God's work in nature, his aim being to so purify his life so that in the end he would become absorbed into the divine presence. He had an idea that if he could only conquer sleep so his mind might be forever alive to the impressions and scenes around him, and in constant meditation on the unseen, the sublime purpose he had before him would surely be attained. The weakness of the flesh, however, was too much for this enthusiast. Worn out by his protracted vigil, he at length fell into a profound slumber; but instead of waking up with a sense of comfort and refreshment, it was in shame and humiliation that he opened his eyes, and in an agony of grief over his failure to keep awake he took a knife and cut off the offending eyelids. Returning after a time to the spot where this extraordinary penance was performed, he was amazed to find that the eyelids had taken root and developed into fragrant and beautiful shrubs. He plucked some of the leaves, and, eating them, felt like a man transformed. A new joy possessed his mind, a new courage animated his body; he had found an elixir that conquered sleep, and made persistent watchfulness a certainty. It was in this fashion, says the Chinese, that the tea plant came into existence.

We do not find mention of tea in literature earlier than the sixteenth century. Certain Italian writers who flourished then speak of it, and one of them, anticipating Cowper, describes it as "a delicate juice which takes the place of wine, and is good for health and sobriety." Tea must then have found its way into Europe, and the Portuguese were probably the first to import it. It was not, however, until about a century later that it was brought into England. It was so much of a rarity that a gift of a few pounds of it to the sovereign in 1664 was considered a magnificent present. In 1667 a considerable importation of the article was made into this country, the amount being nearly 5,000 pounds, but it found by no means a ready sale.

Contentment is better than money and about as scarce.

Genuine benevolence is not stationary. It goeth about doing good.

"Did you observe," said a servant to his master, a good village curate—"did you observe the attitude of that man in church—the nonchalant manner of—the inattention of——?" "Yes, yes, I observed it," interrupted the pious priest, with a calm smile, "and I tried to be more fervent than usual to-day, that the good God, attentive to my prayer, would perceive less the faults of those poor children. Behold what kind hearts do at sight of their neighbor's faults.

Once, when some pilgrims journeyed to Mecca, they found themselves in a fruitless valley, beholding the Kaaba, a lofty house of stone. They sought with zeal to find God but they found Him not. Long they encircled the house of stone with their march, when a voice from within was heard, saying, "Why stand ye here to worship stone? Go and worship in God's true house, the house of truth, the home of the heart. Blessed is he who enters!" Tebrisi, leaving the desert, made a pilgrimage to his own home and found it a temple.

The vain man, and still more the vain woman, hats persons much too violently; for such persons, after all, are more diseased in the head than in the will. I can here cheerfully appeal to every thinking reader whether he ever, even when he was going about with an uncommonly vain feeling, remembered to have detected any deep qualms of conscience, or discords in himself, which, however, were never wanting, when he lied very much or was too hard. Much rather has he, on such occasions, experienced an uncommonly rocking of his inner man in the cradle of state. Hence a vain man is as hard to cure as a gambler.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

SUNDAY, MAY 15, 1887.

The Call of Moses.

LESSON TEXT.

(Exod. 3: 1-12.)

LESSON PLAN.

TOPIC OF THE QUARTER: *Bondage and Deliverance.*

GOLDEN TEXT FOR THE QUARTER: *There is no other God that can deliver after this sort.*—Dan. 3: 29.

LESSON TOPIC: *A Deliverer Called.*

Lesson Outline: 1. A Great Sight, vs. 1-3. 2. A Great Guest, vs. 4-6. 3. A Great Mission, vs. 7-12.

GOLDEN TEXT: *I will be with thy mouth, and teach thee what thou shalt say.*—Exod. 4: 12.

DAILY HOME READINGS:

M.—Exod. 3: 1-12. A deliverer called.
T.—Exod. 3: 13-22. The deliverer instructed.
W.—Exod. 4: 1-17. The deliverer equipped.
T.—Exod. 5: 1-23. The deliverer repulsed.
F.—Exod. 6: 1-13, 28-30. The deliverer strengthened.
S.—Exod. 7: 1-25. The deliverer at work.
S.—Exod. 10: 12-29. Fruitless efforts.

LESSON ANALYSIS.

I. A GREAT SIGHT.

I. A Royal Shepherd:

Moses was keeping the flock of Jethro (1).
Behold, he keepeth the sheep (1 Sam. 16: 11).
The Lord is my shepherd (Psa. 23: 1).
I am the good shepherd (John 10: 14).
The great shepherd of the sheep (Heb. 13: 20).

II. A Radiant Angel:

The angel....appeared unto him in a flame of fire (2)
His face as the appearance of lightning (Dan. 10: 6).
His appearance was as lightning (Matt. 28: 3).
An angel appeared....in a flame of fire (Acts 7: 30).
Who maketh....his ministers a flame of fire (Heb. 1: 7).

III. A Marvellous Sight:

The bush burned with fire, and.... was not consumed (2).
Marvellous things did he in the sight of their fathers (Psa. 78: 12).
We have seen strange things to-day (Luke 5: 26).
Moses....wondered at the sight (Acts 7: 31).
Great and marvellous are thy works, O Lord (Rev. 15: 3).

1. "Moses was keeping the flock." (1) A great man; (2) A lowly occupation.—(1) The lowly path of duty; (2) The lofty path of destiny.
2. "The angel of the Lord appeared unto him." (1) The amazing sight; (2) The amazed beholder; (3) The glorious visitor; (4) The gracious errand.
3. "I will turn aside now and see." (1) Attention arrested; (2) Curiosity aroused; (3) Action secured.

II. A GREAT GUEST.

I. A Personal Address:

God calleth unto him....and said, Moses, Moses (4).
I have called thee by thy name (Isa. 43: 1).
He calleth his own sheep by name (John 10: 3).
Simon, son of John, lovest thou me? (John 21: 16.)
Saul, Saul, why persecutest thou me? (Acts 9: 4.)

II. A Sacred Place:

The place whereon thou standest is holy ground (5).
This is none other but the house of God (Gen. 28: 17).
Take heed,....that ye go not up into the mount (Exod. 19: 12).
The place whereon thou standest is holy (Josh. 5: 15).
The place whereon thou standest is holy ground (Acts 7: 33).

III. A Sublime Disclosure:

I am the God of thy father (6).
I am....the God of Abraham thy father (Gen. 28: 13).
God said unto Moses, I AM THAT I AM (Exod. 3: 14).
I am the God of Abraham,....Isaac,....Jacob (Matt. 22: 32).
He calleth the Lord the God of Abraham (Luke 20: 37).

1. "God called unto him out of the midst of the bush." (1) Whom God called; (2) Whence God called; (3) Why God called.
2. "Put off thy shoes from off thy feet." (1) A positive command; (2) A proper action; (3) A peculiar place.—(1) A sacred place; (2) A reverent attitude.
3. "He was afraid to look upon God." Upon God (1) Who appeared so marvellously; (2) Who approached so closely; (3) Who spoke so personally.

III. A GREAT MISSION.

I. Afflictions Beheld:

I have surely seen the affliction of my people (7).
God heard their groaning (Exod. 2: 24).
I have heard the groaning of the children of Israel (Exod. 6: 5).
He looked upon me, to take away my reproach (Luke 1: 25).
I have surely seen the affliction of my people (Acts 7: 34)

II. Deliverance Assured:

I am come down to deliver them (8)
I will bring you out from under the burdens (Exod. 6: 6).
And I will bring you in unto the land (Exod. 6: 8).
Who delivered us,....and will deliver (2 Cor. 1: 10).
The Lord knoweth how to deliver the godly (2 Pet. 2: 9).

III. A Deliverer Sent:

I will send thee....that thou mayest bring forth my people (10).
The Lord is my rock,....and my deliverer (2 Sam. 22: 2)
He sent Moses his servant (Psa. 105: 26)
Him hath God sent to be....a deliverer (Acts 7: 35).
There shall come out of Zion the Deliverer (Rom. 11: 26

1. "I know their sorrows." (1) Sorrow the lot of man; (2) Sympathy the act of God.
2. "I am come down to deliver them." (1) The end sought; (2) The worker engaged; (3) The means employed.
3. "I will send thee unto Pharaoh." (1) The king of heaven; (2) The king of Egypt; (3) The mediator between both.—(1) The two sovereigns; (2) The one mediator.

LESSON BIBLE READING.

CALLS TO DUTY.

Noah to build and use the ark (Gen. 6: 14; 7: 1).
Abram from Chaldea to Canaan (Gen. 12: 1-3).
Joseph from prison to power (Gen. 41: 14-16, 39, 40).
Moses to deliver Israel (Exod. 3: 9, 10, 14).
Saul to rule over Israel (1 Sam. 10: 20-24).
David to succeed Saul (1 Sam. 16: 1, 11-13).
Elisha from his plow (1 Kings 19: 16, 19-21).
Daniel to Belshazzar's feast (Dan. 5: 10-12, 17).
Four apostles from their nets (Matt. 4: 18-22).
Matthew from the receipt of custom (Matt. 9: 9).
Saul from his cruel mission (Acts 9: 1-16).
All men from all evil (Luke 14: 33).

LESSON SURROUNDINGS.

The interval between the last lesson and the present one occupies a small space in the Bible narrative, yet it is of no small moment in the progress of events.

The adoption of Moses by Pharaoh's daughter led to his education, as we are told by Stephen (Acts 7: 22), into all the wisdom of the Egyptians. This means that he had all the advantages that were possible to any one at that day. It is certain that the arts and sciences had reached an unusual development in the Nile valley. The buildings, the sculptures, the musical instruments, the tools used in mechanics and agriculture, the weapons of war, offensive and defensive, the products of pottery and metallurgy, the literature contained in the papyri, all indicate a very high civilization. All of this must have been open to Moses from his earliest years; and it formed no inconsiderable part of the providential training by which he was prepared for the lofty office he was destined to fill.

That this wisdom of the Egyptians, in which Moses was instructed, included also a high conception of God, and a high standard of ethics, seems to be indicated by the monuments of Egypt, as interpreted by some of the most eminent scholars in the realm of Egyptology. M. Emmanuel Rouge affirmed, as the conclusion of his thorough study of this subject, that a pure monotheistic religion was the primitive religion of Egypt, and that even through the forms of polytheism and idolatry which supervened on this early faith, there was always to be recognized a consciousness of the primal truth. "The belief in the Unity of the Supreme God, and in his attributes of Creator and Lawgiver of men, whom he has endowed with an immortal soul—these," he says, "are the primitive notions, enchased, like indestructible diamonds, in the midst of the mythological superfetations accumulated in the centuries which have passed over that ancient civilization." And Le Page Renouf, who does not altogether agree with Rouge, declares that from neither Greek nor Roman literature can there be quoted such passages as are found in the Egyptian literature, in recognition of the highest Christian conception of the Supreme Self-Existent God.

Of the ethical teaching of the religious literature of ancient Egypt, M. Chabas says: "None of the Christian virtues is forgotten in it; piety, charity, gentleness, self-command in word and action, chastity, the protection of the weak, benevolence towards the humble, deference to superiors, respect for property in its minutest details,....all is expressed there, and in extremely good language." Renouf, in citing this testimony of Chaba, says: "In confirmation of this, I will add that the translators of the Bible and of the early Christian literature, who were so often compelled to retain Greek words, for which they could discover no Egyptian equivalent, found the native vocabulary amply sufficient for the expression of *the most delicate notions of Christian ethics.*"

In short, it is evident that in Egypt there were better external advantages for training Moses in that knowledge which would fit him to be the recipient of God's revelation, in his new sphere as Israel's lawgiver, than were to be found elsewhere on the face of the whole earth, in the days of Moses.

But it appears that intellectual culture and the atmosphere of a palace did not make Moses forgetful of his origin or regardless of the condition of his countrymen. Although he had been petted and reared by the oppressors, his sympathies were all on the side of the oppressed. And on one occasion, when he saw a gross wrong done to a Hebrew, he interfered and saved the sufferer by taking the life of the Egyptian. At first, Moses thought that his interposition was a secret; but afterwards he learned that it had become known, and had excited the hostility of Pharaoh. He then had to make his election between the sacrifice of his position at court and the surrender of his birthright in Israel. His faith was equal to the emergency; for he chose "rather to suffer affliction with the people of God, then to enjoy the pleasures of sin for a season" (Heb. 11: 25.)

Accordingly, he fled to the land of Midian. This was a region occupied by a numerous nomadic race who dwelt on both sides of the Elamitic or eastern branch of the Red Sea, at times extending north as far as the border of Moab (Gen. 36: 35), and again stretching to the south so as to include Mount Sinai. Here Moses fell in with a shepherd prince or priest, who hospitably welcomed him, gave him his daughter in marriage, and provided him with a fitting home. Here he remained for forty years (Acts 7: 30), being just forty years old when he arrived (Acts 7: 23.)

The long period is almost a total blank so far as the record is concerned; and at first blush it seems strange that a man so gifted, and intended for the accomplishment of so great a work should pass so many years not only in retirement but in solitude, his pastoral occupation requiring him to spend most of his time by day alone with his flocks. But the years were not wasted any more than those which John the Baptist spent "in the deserts" (Luke 1: 80), or those which Paul spent in Arabia (Gal. 1: 17). A strong character is disciplined and made yet stronger by the opportunities for meditation and communion with God afforded by a withdrawal from the stir and bustle of daily intercourse with men. And no region on the face of the earth is better fitted to lift the soul to God than the bleak solitudes of the Sinaitic peninsula.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT.

A great many of us are like Falstaff's soldiers, afraid of nothing except danger.

The best preparation for the future is to drain the present of every good thing it holds.

We complain that our life is short, and yet we throw away much of it, and are weary of many of its parts.

Nothing sits so gracefully upon children as habitual respect and dutiful deportment towards their parents.

One of the hardest tasks ever set a man is to forget the good deeds he has done and to chide himself for the evil.

Just as there comes a warm sunbeam into every cottage window, so comes a sunbeam of God's care and pity for every separate soul.

It is a very serious question whether if you were to follow the old adage and give the devil his due, the donation does not include yourself.

Cowards are scared with threatenings; boys are whipped into confession, but a steady mind acts of itself, nor asks the body's counsel.

The clerk who is ambitious to excel and realizes that promotion is the reward or labor and duty well performed, is on the ultimate road to fortune.

Fame is an undertaker that pays but little attention to the living, but bedizens the dead, furnishes out their funerals and carries them to the grave.

That is such a good, brimful word, hearten! It gives you the reason why. Nobody can be low in their mind until they have first got low in their heart.

Death makes a beautiful appeal to charity. When we look upon the dead form, so composed and still, the kindness and love that are in us all come forth.

Where necessity ends, desire and curiosity begin, and no sooner are we supplied with everything nature can demand than we sit down to contrive artificial appetites.

The wise and the active conquer difficulties by daring to attempt them; sloth and folly shiver and shrink at sight of toil and hazard, and make the impossibility they fear.

As from the smallest seeds germinate the noblest trees of the forest, so from the lowest rounds of toil, rise men, whose influence is as world-wide as the paths of commerce.

The sphere of our affections is one in which we are very apt to expect too much from others and often estrangement. Where we love we naturally crave to be loved.

All ignorance and ill-doing redound to the injury of the entire community; thereby each one is vitally and personally interested in the character and welfare of every other one.

The moral law is written on the tablets of eternity. For every false word or unrighteous deed, for cruelty or oppression, for lust or vanity, the price has to be paid at last.

A jest should be such that all shall be able to join in the laugh which it occasions; but if it bears hard on one of the company, like the crack of a string, it makes a break in the music.

The young man who determines to make his mark in life must not idle and loiter by the way, but be astir, employing all the vigor of his mind and body, with one object in view—to win.

A wise man's heart is like a broad hearth that keeps the coals (his passpassions) from burning the house. Good deeds in his life are coals raked up in embers to make a fire next day.

The boy who sweeps the streets, and puts muscular force on the broom-handle, rendering the crossing clean, in that act exhibits a trait of character that will exalt him to higher station.

Your life should be patterned on God's plan—a busy, but a happy life. He means that you shall find contentment in your work. The happy and contented are the best workers.

It was the policy of the good old gentleman to make his children feel that home was the happiest place in the world; and I value this delicious home feeling as one of the choicest gifts that a parent can bestow.

It was a hard answer and yet deserved. Some one announced the death of a venomous gossip and boldly asserted that she died of poison. When asked what he meant he replied that by some accident she had bitten her tongue.

Some people are so good natured that they are always ready to promise and never ready to perform. A French philosopher used to say of one of this ilk that he spent his mornings in making promises and his afternoons in making excuses.

Oh! for a man that will stand up and say, I want to be good, honest, virtuous, and upright, loving my neighbor as myself, helping my fellow man along the rugged road of life, simply from a love of doing these things for their own sake, and not because he fears eternal torture in hell and hopes for a reward of a golden crown in heaven!

Science tells us, through its great prophet, Darwin, that it took millions of years to evolve a man out of an oyster, so many millions that even the mathematics of the imagination are powerless to work out the same. The processes of nature operated very slowly in the olden time, for in these latter days it requires not more than thirty seconds to transfer an oyster into a man; and though it is a little hard on the oyster the man is made happy thereby.

FARM NOTES.

RUINING MILCH COWS.—Milch cows are frequently very much injured and occasionally ruined by careless and harsh treatment connected with their being milked. The milk has a natural flow and should not be too much hurried for the sake of saving time; it should be drawn steadily and in correspondence with its natural flow. Some cows have very tender teats, and this fact requires the attention of the milk-man, since too rapid work would have a tendency to do injury to them.

But probably the most important consideration is the attention that is paid in the line of kindness; cows are frequently very sensitive, and harsh treatment either by words or act renders them exceedingly restive. A cow that is impatient does not kindly submit to rough handling, and soon the disposition is ruined by bad treatment.

We have known cows so restless to harsh or boisterous treatment that they would almost wholly withhold their milk, Among animals kind treatment is always appreciated. To be gentle and kind to animals inspires confidence, and for the reason no one should be allowed to have the care of animals who is subject to fits of passion, and would be harsh to them or who would be boisterous in manner, if the welfare and future good of such animals is desired.

LETTUCE.—The secrets of successful lettuce growing, says a careful observer, are early sowing, rich, well prepared soil, and giving the plants plenty of room. The seed should be sown early because being small, it must be planted shallow and hence cannot endure much drouth, and also because lettuce is a cold water plant, and so thrives better in the moist and mild weather of spring than the dry and hot weather of summer. The soil should be rich to promote rapid growth, and well prepared to facilitate the germination of the seed. As the plants of most varieties when fully developed are a foot or more in diameter, it is obvious that the rows should be rather more than a foot apart; 18 to 20 inches is a good distance. Sow the seed rather thinly in the drills, and as soon as the plants are sufficently large for use commence thinning out the rows; at first to about 2 inches apart. When the bed is passed over in this way, go over it again, thinning this time to 4 or more inches apart. By following this method, removing each time every alternate plant, the remaining ones rapidly develop and the later ones will grow to an immense size, often a foot or more in diameter. If the variety is one that heads well, the later plants will take the appearance of miniature cabbages.

ALL the best butter comes from what are styled "fancy farms," which indicates that so-called "fancy" farmers are those who adopt the most improved methods and use only the choicest stock.

THE WESTERN BOOM.

St. Joseph, Mo., Still Leading All Competitors in Real Estate Deals and the Acquisition of Substantial Enterprises.

The most noticeable real estate activity continues to prevail at St. Joseph, Mo., says a correspondent of an Eastern paper. Packing houses and other industrial enterprises, among them the Louisiana Tobacco Works, are going in at a lively rate; one of the chief evidences of the growth of the city being the granting of a franchise to a syndicate of Kansas City capitalists for the construction of an extensive system of cable lines, to be commenced at once, and to cost $300,000. The best evidence, however, is in the showing of actual transactions closed in one week recently: W. A. P. McDonald bought 99 lots in Eastern Extension for $10,500. He sold 54 of them for $10,700, and sold balance at an advance of $20 per foot in cost. Sam Nave and J. S. Britton bought a lot in Patee's addition for $2,000 and sold for $3,000 in four days. W. H. Constable bought lot 2, block 54, St. Joseph Extension, for $300, and sold for $550. J. S. Blackwilder, of Chicago, bought eighty feet, southeast corner of Third and Sylvanie, for $14,000, and has been offered nearly double that for it and refused it. J. M. Hill paid $7,000 for northeast corner Second and Francis, and has since refused $18,000. C. W. Brown bought two lots on St. Joseph avenue for $1,900, and sold in six days for $3,000. John Kelly bought two lots in Eastern Extension; he paid $600; in thirty days he sold it for $900; it has since been resold for $1,200. J. F. Tyler bought a lot in Eastern Extension for $125 and sold to Hubbard for $500, who has since been offered $700. L. E. Carter bought a lot in January in Kemper's addition for $700. In three days after he was offered $1,000, and since then $2,000. He bought four lots in Robidoux addition for $4,000; sold for $6,000, and his purchaser sold for $8,000. Mrs. N. M. Brewster bought three lots for $500 and sold for $1,150 in three days, and in four days they were resold for $1,400. D. G. Griswold bought six lots in East St. Joseph for $200 and sold the next day for $750; also three others for $200 and resold in three weeks for $1,000.

One of the publishers of Hoye's Directory, speaking of the Western cities and the prevailing boom, writes as follows of St. Joseph, where he has just issued the Directory for 1887: "Not only has St. Joseph increased in population at a most satisfactory rate, there being an increase in one year of 5,846, while the total population in round numbers is shown to be 60,000, but she has undergone a spirited revival that augurs the outstripping of all competition. Ten years ago the city had scarcely a dozen manufactories, whereas the year '87 finds her with some 170 of all kinds, with thirteen railroads, the largest stockyards west of Chicago, some thirteen miles of streets, paved with asphaltum, and as many miles more under contract, with the electric motor soon to be in operation on two of the car lines, and the cable line an assured fact, and new enterprises springing up daily on every hand. The demand for real estate has been steady and active. For the past year St. Joseph has led almost continually the other cities of the United States in bank clearances, the per cent. of increase over 1886 reaching in one case 140.7, and up to date maintaining an average of almost 100. Down to Dec. 31, 1886, St. Joseph's jobbing houses did a business of $110,539,000, showing an increase in the business of 1886 over that of 1865 of $23,111,028. A fair indication of the increasing business may be sought in the fact that St. Joseph now employs a force of commercial travelers numbering 1,013 men."

St. Joseph, more than any other Western town, offers the best inducements to men of small capital to commence a manufacturing business, and to mechanics and laborers to find employment and build desirable homes.

VIRTUOUS INDIGNATION.—"You gave me a counterfeit $10 gold piece yesterday. You must be entirely devoid of conscience."

"Well, return it to me. I'll take it back again."

"Oh, I have already passed it upon somebody else."

WIFE—"I wish you would cut Smith's acquaintance. He is a good for nothing fellow."

Husband—"Impossible."

Wife—I ought to know, if anybody. Doesn't he come from my place, and no man or woman that ever came from there amounts to anything."

PAPA—"No, my dear, I would not wear tan-colored gloves; they do not match your dress." His Heiress—"Dear me! Neither they do;" (brightening) "but then you know, papa, I can get a dress and wrap and a bonnet and a parasol to match the gloves."

ONE advantage overlooked when manure is applied on the soil, as compared with the use of commercial fertilizers, is that with the decomposition of manure is a liberation of carbonic acid gas, which acts upon the soil chemically and assists in providing a greater amount of plant food by rendering inert matter soluble. The value of manure, therefore, does not depend solely on the amount of material added to the soil, but partly to its chemical effect.

AGED animals should be fed ground food, as they cannot grind whole grains, the consequence being a waste of food unless the food be ground. By so doing a smaller proportion of food will be required, while the animals will keep in better condition.

Over-Worked Women.

For "worn-out," "run-down," debilitated school teachers, milliners, seamstresses, housekeepers, and over-worked women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the best of all restorative tonics. It is not a "Cure-all," but admirably fulfills a singleness of purpose, being a most potent Specific for all those Chronic Weaknesses and Diseases peculiar to women. It is a powerful, general as well as uterine, tonic and nervine, and imparts vigor and strength to the whole system. It promptly cures weakness of stomach, indigestion, bloating, weak back, nervous prostration, debility and sleeplessness, in either sex. Favorite Prescription is sold by druggists under our *positive guarantee*. See wrapper around bottle. *Price $1.00 a bottle, or six bottles for $5.00.*

A large treatise on Diseases of Women, profusely illustrated with colored plates and numerous wood-cuts, sent for ten cents in stamps.

Address, WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

A year of pleasure passes like a fleeting breeze, but a moment of sorrow seems an age of pain.

Use Dr. Pierce's "Pellets" for constipation.

The affection of parents is best shown to their children by teaching them what is good and true.

If all so-called remedies have failed, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures.

Money Makers

don't let golden opportunities pass unimproved; there are times in the lives of men when more money can be made rapidly and easily, than otherwise can be earned by years of labor. Write Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, who will send you free, full particulars about work that you can do, and live at home, wherever you are located, at a profit of at least from $5 to $25 daily. Some have made over $50 in a single day. All is new. You are started free. Capital not required. Either sex; all ages.

Great souls are always loyally submissive to what is over them; only mean souls are otherwise.

Frazer Axle Grease.

One greasing with Frazer Axle Grease will last two weeks, all others two or three days. Try it. I received first premium at the Centennial and Paris Exposition.

Courage, the commonest of the virtues, obtains more applause than discretion, the rarest of them.

If you have Cutting, Scalding, or Stinging sensations in the parts when voiding urine—Swamp-Root will quickly relieve and cure.

Love can excuse anything except meanness; but meanness kills love, and cripples even natural affection.

That feeling of extreme debility is entirely overcome by Hood's Sarsaparilla. "I was tired all over, but Hood's Sarsaparilla gave me new life and strength," says a Pawtucket, R. I., lady. Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold by all druggists. $1 a bottle, or six bottles for $5.

Centure is most effectual when mixed with praise; so when a fault is discovered, it is well to look up a virtue to go in company with it.

Powerful and active for pain in any part. *Hop Plasters.* Best, strongest porous plaster known.

Of course you want the best. Apply a *Hop Plaster* the next time your back aches. Sure cure.

Never retire at night without being wiser than when you rose in the morning, by having learned something useful during the day.

Nothing like Cann's Kidney Cure for Dropsy, Gravel, Bright's, Heart, Urinary or Liver Diseases, Nervousness, &c. Cure guaranteed. Office, 831 Arch St., Phila. $1 a bottle, 6 for $5.00. Druggists. Try it.

The man who violently hates or ardently loves, cannot avoid being in some degree or sense a slave to the person he detests or adores.

FITS: All Fits stopped free. Treatise and $2 trial bottle of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer, free to Patients. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St. Phila., Pa.

The habit of resolving without acting is worse than not resolving at all, inasmuch as it gradually sunders the natural connection between thought and deed.

'ROYAL GLUE' mends anything! Broken China, Glass, Wood. Free Vials at Drugs & Gro.

Many persons are purified and exalted by sickness, as if the hand of disease had been stretched out over them only to make the sign of the cross on their souls.

If a cough disturbs your sleep, take Piso's Cure for Consumption and rest well.

MASON & HAMLIN

100 STYLES OF ORGANS $22. TO $900.



SOLD ON THE EASY HIRE SYSTEM FROM $7.50 PER QUARTER, UP.

Send for Catalogue, 46 pp., 4to, FREE.

IMPROVED UPRIGHT PIANOS

The new mode of piano construction invented by Mason & Hamlin in 1882 has been fully proved, many excellent experts pronouncing it the "greatest improvement made in pianos of the century."

For full information, send for Catalogue.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN AND PIANO CO.,
BOSTON, 154 Tremont St. NEW YORK, 46 East 14th St.

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

FOR HORSES.

UVILLA, W. Va., Nov. 17, 1886.

Recently I bought a young horse. He was taken very ill with Pneumonia. I tried to think of something to relieve him. Concluded what was good for man would be good for the horse. So I got a bottle of Piso's Cure and gave him half of it through the nostrils. This helped him, and I continued giving same doses night and morning until I had used two bottles. The horse has become perfectly sound. I can recommend Piso's Cure for the horse as well as for man.

N. S. J. STRIDER.

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

COCKLE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,
THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY
For Liver, Bile, Indigestion, etc. Free from Mercury; contains only Pure Vegetable Ingredients. Agent: C. N. CRITTENTON, New York.

Madame Elv's Great Indian Pile Remedy, 1074 Lafayette Av., Brooklyn, N. Y. Made from herbs. No ointment used. Kidney, Liver Malaria, Dyspepsia, Backache, Colds, Sore Throat, causes of Piles—use same way

REGULATE Bowels & Purify Blood. Dr. Baird's Blood Granules, 25c.; 5 boxes, $1. Of druggists or by mail, prepaid. DR. BAIRD, Washington, N. J.

17 522

MARRY The Correspondent, an 8-page paper, devoted to marriage, contains about 300 requests in each issue for correspondents. No charge for advertising. Mailed 4 months for 10c. silver. Address, The Correspondent, Cincinnati, O.

AFFLICTED AND UNFORTUNATE
After all others fail consult
Dr. LOBB
329 N. 15th St., below Callowhill, Phila., Pa.
20 years experience in all SPECIAL diseases. Permanently restores those weakened by early indiscretions, &c. Call or write. Advice free and strictly confidential. Hours: 11 a. m. till 2, and 7 to 8 evenings.

FITS STOPPED FREE. Marvelous success. Insane Persons Restored. Dr. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER for all BRAIN & NERVE DISEASES. Only sure cure for Nerve Affections, Fits, Epilepsy, etc. INFALLIBLE if taken as directed. No Fits after first day's use. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to fit patients, they paying express charges on box when received. Send names, P. O. and express address of afflicted to Dr. KLINE, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by Druggists. BEWARE OF IMITATING FRAUDS.

PILES! DR. WILLIAMS' Indian Pile Ointment will cure any case of Itching, Bleeding, Ulcerated or Protruding Piles. CURE GUARANTEED. Prepared for Piles only. (Physicians' jars by express, prepaid, $2.50.) Price per box, 50c. and $1. Sold by druggists or mailed on receipt of price by JOHNSTON HOLLOWAY & CO., Ag'ts, Phila., Pa.



JONES HE PAYS the FREIGHT 5 Ton Wagon Scales, Iron Levers, Steel Bearings, Brass Tare Beam and Beam Box for $60.

Every size Scale. Price free. Mention this paper and address JONES OF BINGHAMTON, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

MEDICAL OFFICES,
206 N. Second St., Philada., Formerly Drs. J. N. & J. B. HOBENSACK. Established 40 years. For the cure of all Special DISEASES OF MEN, including VARICOCELE, Etc. Call or write and be cured by a Graduate of Jefferson College, with Hospital experience. Hours, 8 to 2, 6 to 9. Closed Sundays.

HIRES' IMPROVED ROOT BEER PACKAGES, 25c. Makes 5 gallons of a delicious, sparkling temperance beverage, strengthens and purifies the blood. Its purity and delicacy of flavor commend it to all. Sold everywhere. TRY IT.

$5 to $20 a day. Samples worth $1.50 FREE. Lines not under the horse's feet. Address BREWSTER'S SAFETY REIN HOLDER, Holly, Mich.

OPIUM and Morphine Habit cured in 10 to 20 days. Refer to 100 patients cured in all parts. DR. MARSH, Quincy, Mich.

KIDDER'S PASTILLES. A Sure relief for ASTHMA. Price 50cts. by mail. STOWELL & CO., Charlestown, Mass.

SHORTHAND Writing thoroughly taught by mail or personally. Situations procured all pupils when competent. Send for circular. W. C. CHAFFEE, Oswego, N. Y.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.
CATARRH
Sold by druggists or sent by mail. 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

HERETOFORE it was supposed that the Dorking fowl was very tender when young, and not easily raised. Recent experiments show that the Dorking feathers rapidly, the same as the Leghorn, and if the chicks be allowed a small quantity of meat once a day they will prove as hardy as other kinds. This difficulty overcome, the Dorking will hold the highest place among poultry as a market fowl. It is to the barnyard fowls what the Shorthorn is among cattle.

HE GOT THE GIRL.—Confidential Clerk—"Mr. Sorcine, I want to speak to you on a little matter of business. I am going to marry your daughter."

Employer—"W-what! Never, sir, never. If she marries you I'll disinherit her."

"That's exactly it. Of course, every man has a right to do as he pleases, but I thought I'd drop in and see whether you'd rather have me marry your daughter and remain here, or to marry her and take her to Montreal."

"H'm! Well, of course that puts the matter in a new light. Would a settlement of $100,000 be satisfactory?"

"Quite so."

"Well, take her and be happy. I presume I shall save about $150,000 by this course."

"Fully that much."

THERE is always something interesting and refreshing about childhood innocence. One evening not long ago I was at a house where a gentleman and his young son constituted the family. The mother is dead. When it came to the hour for the lad to retire he was sent into the bedroom.

After the manner of his teaching, he got on his knees and began to repeat the well-known child's prayer, "Now I lay me down to sleep." After reciting it once he repeated it, and then he began to say it over again. Just as he finished the third time his father said: "Ralph, what in the world are you doing?"

"Why, papa," he replied, "I forgot to say my prayers for two nights, and I was just saying them over to make up for it."

CHURCH MEMBER—"I come, sir, at the request of your congregation, to prevail on you if possible to remain with us another year." Popular Divine—"My dear sir, it is impossible; I am called to another field, and my duty as a Christian compels me to go, although it grieves me greatly to part from those with whom I have labored so long." "I am very sorry your decision is already made, for I have been empowered to offer you $3500 for the coming year." "Thirty-five hundred, eh? Well, come to think of it, that call wasn't so very loud; I tell you what, if you'll throw in three months vacation, I believe duty will keep quiet for a year or so."

AN ANGEL IN DISGUISE.—First Dame—"You have a new girl, I see."

Second Dame—"Yes, and I'm so afraid she'll leave I don't know what to do."

"Is she a nice cook?"

"No, she burns everything up."

"Neat, I suppose?"

"Just the opposite."

"Industrious, though, isn't she?"

"No, she won't take a step she doesn't have to."

"But you like her?"

"Yes, indeed. You see she lost all her hair by sickness and has to wear a wig. Well, I got her a lot of cheap ones of different colors, and that Mrs. Stuckup over the way is almost crazy with envy because she thinks I have a whole retinue of servants."

AN Austin gentleman who had lost one of his children was presented with a bill by the doctor. "I see by your bill that you charge $20 for ten visits while you were treating my child," he remarked. "Certainly; $2 is the usual price for a visit," replied the doctor. "Yes, but man alive, the child was under ten years of age; I could have got her into a circus for half price."

OMAHA DAME—"You must be referring to Will Winkum." Old Schoolmate—"Why, of course, the young man who pestered you so to marry him; I was really afraid at one time you would take him to get rid of him." "I found a better plan than that; I am rid of him now forever; he won't even live in the same town with me." "How lucky; what did you do?" "Married him to my daughter."

FIRST THIEF—"Well, it's queer how the world looks at things."

Second Thief—"What's the matter now, Bill?"

"Well, ye know I work as hard as anybody at thievin' an' I can scarcely make a living."

"That's so."

"An' yet my brother Bob has saved a million on a salary of $1,500 a year, an' they call him a statesman."

WIFE—"There, now, the *Woman's Journal* says women are more reliable in positions of trust than men are."

Husband—"How do they make that out?"

"From statistics. It is known that where one hundred men abscond, not more than one woman can be found who is in the least dishonest. Now explain that if you can."

"Well, the women have no extravagant wives."

The Queen.

If Moxie Nerve Food can take the place of drugging and stimulating, it has come to stay, and many of the doctors say it actually does. After thirteen or fourteen months on the market its sale is said to be the largest ever known. The large cities are talking Moxie forever, and every nervous woman or overworked person thinks it is the last half of everything that has just been found. Poor little Moxie weed, it never dreamed before that it was so soon to be queen of the medical world.

"MY DEAR, how can you go on in this way? You are too hysterical it seems to me the sense of protection which I bring to you—"

"Sir, I didn't marry you for protection!"

"Eh? For what, then, pray?"

"For revenue. Now, are you going to get me that new bonnet or aren't you?"

EASILY ACCOUNTED FOR.—Bill Collector—"See here, I have written you a dozen letters about the bill you owe my firm and you haven't even recognized them." Country Editor—"Were they written on both sides of the sheet?" "Of course." "All such communications go into the waste basket without reading."

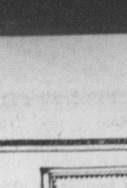
The happiest creature is he who has a thought for himself.

HOOD'S COMPOUND EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA TRADE MARK

A good appetite is essential to good health; and at this season it is often lost, owing to the poverty or impurity of the blood, and the weakening effect of the changing season. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a wonderful medicine for creating an appetite, toning the digestion, and giving strength to the whole system. Now is the time to take it.

Hood's Sarsaparilla sold by druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar



LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND OFFERS THE SUREST REMEDY FOR THE PAINFUL ILLS AND DISORDERS SUFFERED BY WOMEN EVERYWHERE.

It relieves pain, promotes a regular and healthy recurrence of periods and is a great help to young girls and to women past maturity. It strengthens the back and the pelvic organs, bringing relief and comfort to tired women who stand all day in home, shop and factory.

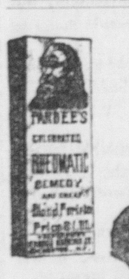
Leucorrhœa, Inflammation, Ulceration and Displacements of the Uterus have been cured by it, as women everywhere gratefully testify. Regular physicians often prescribe it.

Sold by all Druggists. Price $1.00.

Mrs. Pinkham's "Guide to Health" mailed to any lady sending stamp to the Laboratory, Lynn, Mass.

DR. KILMER'S FEMALE REMEDY Price $1.00 Size 6 for $5.

Ladies! Those dull tired looks and feelings speak volumes! This Remedy corrects all conditions, restores vigor and vitality and brings back youthful bloom and beauty. *Druggists.* Prepared at Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT, Binghamton, N. Y. Letters of inquiry answered. Guide to Health (Sent Free).





DR. PARDEE'S REMEDY,
(The Only Reliable Blood Purifier.)
A SPECIFIC FOR
RHEUMATISM,
Scrofula, Salt Rheum,
Neuralgia, Ring Worm
And all other Skin and Blood Diseases.
IT REGULATES THE
LIVER AND KIDNEYS.
Cures Indigestion and all diseases arising from an enfeebled condition of the system.
☞ Ask your Druggist for DR. PARDEE'S REMEDY and take no other. Price $1. per bottle or six bottles for $5. Manufactured by the
PARDEE MEDICINE CO.,
Rochester, N. Y.

Lockport, N. Y.

This is to certify that I have been a Rheumatic sufferer for ten years past, the attacks lasting from six weeks to four months, and I have been treated by the best physicians of this vicinity, have sought relief at the different watering places of Western New York, using sulphur, magnesia and electric baths, with only temporary effect. No permanent relief had been experienced until I procured and used several bottles of Dr. Pardee's Rheumatic Remedy, and I can truthfully say that I believe it is the only remedy that will effect a permanent cure, and as such I confidently commend it to all rheumatic sufferers as a sure and certain cure.

Yours truly,
GEO. W. PENFIELD.

35 MEDALS AWARDED TO BENSON'S CAPCINE PLASTER THE BEST IN THE WORLD

Cures Pleurisy, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Backache, Weakness, Colds in the Chest and all Aches and strains.

Beware of imitations under similar sounding names. Ask for BENSON'S and take no other.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE
BEST IN THE WORLD
☞ Get the Genuine. Sold Everywhere.

TELEGRAPHY Learn here and earn good pay. Situations furnished. Write Valentine Bros., Janesville, Wis.

WHAT AILS YOU?

Do you feel dull, languid, low-spirited, lifeless, and indescribably miserable, both physically and mentally; experience a sense of fullness or bloating after eating, or of "goneness," or emptiness of stomach in the morning, tongue coated, bitter or bad taste in mouth, irregular appetite, dizziness, frequent headaches, blurred eyesight, "floating specks" before the eyes, nervous prostration or exhaustion, irritability of temper, hot flushes, alternating with chilly sensations, sharp, biting, transient pains here and there, cold feet, drowsiness after meals, wakefulness, or disturbed and unrefreshing sleep, constant, indescribable feeling of dread, or of impending calamity?

If you have all, or any considerable number of these symptoms, you are suffering from that most common of American maladies—Bilious Dyspepsia, or Torpid Liver, associated with Dyspepsia, or Indigestion. The more complicated your disease has become, the greater the number and diversity of symptoms. No matter what stage it has reached Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will subdue it, if taken according to directions for a reasonable length of time. If not cured, complications multiply and Consumption of the Lungs, Skin Diseases, Heart Disease, Rheumatism, Kidney Disease, or other grave maladies are quite liable to set in and, sooner or later, induce a fatal termination.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery acts powerfully upon the Liver, and through that great blood-purifying organ, cleanses the system of all blood-taints and impurities, from whatever cause arising. It is equally efficacious in acting upon the Kidneys, and other excretory organs, cleansing, strengthening, and healing their diseases. As an appetizing, restorative tonic, it promotes digestion and nutrition, thereby building up both flesh and strength. In malarial districts, this wonderful medicine has gained great celebrity in curing Fever and Ague, Chills and Fever, Dumb Ague, and kindred diseases.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery
CURES ALL HUMORS,
from a common Blotch, or Eruption, to the worst Scrofula. Salt-rheum, "Fever-sores," Scaly or Rough Skin, in short, all diseases caused by bad blood are conquered by this powerful, purifying, and invigorating medicine. Great Eating Ulcers rapidly heal under its benign influence. Especially has it manifested its potency in curing Tetter, Eczema, Erysipelas, Boils, Carbuncles, Sore Eyes, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, Hip-joint Disease, "White Swellings," Goitre, or Thick Neck, and Enlarged Glands. Send ten cents in stamps for a large Treatise, with colored plates, on Skin Diseases, or the same amount for a Treatise on Scrofulous Affections.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."
Thoroughly cleanse it by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and good digestion, a fair skin, buoyant spirits, vital strength and bodily health will be established.

CONSUMPTION,
which is Scrofula of the Lungs, is arrested and cured by this remedy, if taken in the earlier stages of the disease. From its marvelous power over this terribly fatal disease, when first offering this now world-famed remedy to the public, Dr. Pierce thought seriously of calling it his "CONSUMPTION CURE," but abandoned that name as too restrictive for a medicine which, from its wonderful combination of tonic, or strengthening, alterative, or blood-cleansing, anti-bilious, pectoral, and nutritive properties, is unequaled, not only as a remedy for Consumption, but for all Chronic Diseases of the
Liver, Blood, and Lungs.

For Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Shortness of Breath, Chronic Nasal Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Severe Coughs, and kindred affections, it is an efficient remedy.

Sold by Druggists, at $1.00, or Six Bottles for $5.00.

☞ Send ten cents in stamps for Dr. Pierce's book on Consumption. Address,
World's Dispensary Medical Association,
663 Main St., BUFFALO, N. Y.

EXHAUSTED VITALITY
A Great Medical Work for Young and Middle-Aged Men.



KNOW THYSELF.

PUBLISHED by the PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 4 Bulfinch St., Boston, Mass. WM. H. PARKER, M. D., Consulting Physician. More than one million copies sold. It treats upon Nervous and Physical Debility, Premature Decline, Exhausted Vitality, Impaired Vigor, and Impurities of the Blood, and the manifold miseries consequent thereon. Contains 300 pages, substantial embossed binding, full gilt. Warranted the best popular medical treatise published in the English language. Price only $1. by mail, postpaid, and concealed in a plain wrapper. *Illustrative sample free* if you send now. Address as above.

Name this paper.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE.



The best $3 Shoe in the world. Best material, stylish, perfect fit; Congress, Button or Lace; all styles toe. Equals any $5 or $6 Shoe. Costs nothing to examine them at your dealer's. I send information free how to obtain these celebrated $3 Shoes if your dealer does not keep them. W. L. DOUGLAS' $2.50 Shoe equals $3 Shoes advertised by other firms. Boys all wear W. L. Douglas' $2 Shoe. *Beware of fraud. None genuine unless name and price are stamped on bottom of each Shoe.*

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

RUPTURE Cured guaranteed by Dr. J. B. Mayer. Ease at once; no operation or delay from business; tested by thousands of cases. Office 933 Arch St., Phila. Hours: 9 A.M. to 4 P.M., at 2732 N. 8th St., 5 to 7 P.M., & Sunday 8 to 11 A.M. Advice free.

$1000 Reward for any case of Kidney Troubles, Nervous Debility, Mental or Physical Weakness that Rozanic Nerve Bitters fail to cure. 50c. Herb Medicine Co., 15 N. 11th St., Phila., Pa. Sold by all Druggists.

AGENTS WANTED for the LIFE OF HENRY WARD BEECHER
by THOS. W. KNOX. An Authentic and Complete History of his Life and Work from the Cradle to the Grave. Dealt with all others 10 to 1. The BEST and CHEAPEST. Splendidly illustrated. Sells like wildfire. Distance no hindrance; for we pay the freight and give Extra Terms. Send for circular. Address HARTFORD PUB. CO., Hartford, Conn.

OPIUM Habit Cured. Treatment sent on trial. HUMANE REMEDY CO., LaFayette, Ind.

Why did the Women
of this country use over *thirteen million* cakes of Procter & Gamble's Lenox Soap in 1886?
Buy a cake of Lenox and you will soon understand why.

TOWER'S FISH BRAND SLICKER Is The Best Waterproof Coat Ever Made.

None genuine unless stamped with the above TRADE MARK.

Don't waste your money on a gum or rubber coat. The FISH BRAND SLICKER is absolutely water and wind proof, and will keep you dry in the hardest storm. Ask for the "FISH BRAND" SLICKER and take no other. If your storekeeper does not have the "FISH BRAND", send for descriptive catalogue to A. J. TOWER, 20 Simmons St., Boston, Mass.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR and PROP'R

CENTRE HALL, PA., MAY 11, 1887.

1887.
DEMOCRATIC COUNTY COMMITTEE.

Bellefonte	N W	H Y Stitzer,
	S W	Edward Brown, Jr,
	W W	James Schofield,
Howard Boro		A Weber,
Milesburg Boro		A C Witherite,
Millheim Boro		A A Frank,
Centre Hall Boro		D J Meyers,
Philipsburg	1st W	C G Herlinger.
	2d W	Henry Lehman,
	3d W	A J Graham,
Unionville Boro		A J Greist.
Benner twp		Thomas Frazier,
Boggs twp, N P		
do W P		Milligan Walker,
do E P		H L Harvey,
Burnside twp		Anson Dougherty,
College twp		John I Williams,
Curtin twp		David Brickley,
Ferguson twp E P		Henry Krebs,
do W P		Frank Bowersox,
Gregg twp S P		Hiram Grove,
do N P		Josiah Rossman
Haines twp E P		William Keen,
do W P		George M Kelster,
Half Moon twp		William Bailey,
Harris twp		Frank E Weiland,
Howard twp		John Glenn,
Huston twp		Wm Irwin,
Liberty twp		Wm Gardner,
Marion twp		John Ishler,
Miles twp		A N Corman,
Patton twp		J C Eckley,
Penn twp		Wm H Kreamer,
Potter twp N P		F A Foreman,
do S P		W W Royer,
Rush twp, S P		J M Clarr,
do N P		John Howe,
Snow Shoe W P		Andrew Lucas,
do E P		James Reeding,
Spring twp		Wm Woods,
Taylor twp		Wm Calderwood,
Walker twp		John H Beck,
Worth twp		G J Woodring,
Union twp		Charles McGarvey.

H. Y. STITZER, Secretary. JAMES A. McCLAIN Chairman.

TOO MANY LAWYERS

In other countries there is not that unlimited reliance on the legal profession for law makers that obtains in the United States. We suppose, on a rough guess, four-fifths of the members of congress are lawyers, good, bad and indifferent. They make the laws, construe them, and execute them. It would be very strange indeed if they were not made with an eye to the advantage of the guild.

In the British parliament it is not the lawyers that are in the majority, and mold its action, but the landed and commercial interest, with a strong mixture of younger sons trained to a career in politics. The strongest illustration of the fact lawyers are not a necessity in legislation, and their overwhelming supremacy undesirable, is found in the German reichstag. It is composed of 398 members, and of that number—just think of it—only *ten* are lawyers. The reichstag is at present composed of 138 members of the landed interest, 97 public officials, 77 merchants and manufacturers, 62 professional men, including 18 clergymen, 16 professors and teachers, 10 lawyers and 8 physicians. The absence of a controlling legal and technical influence probably accounts for the simplicity and directness of German law. As, on the other hand, a superabundance of lawyers is responsible for the queer twists, turns and contrivances of American law.

SAVED HIS LIFE.

Mr. D. L. Wilcoxson, of Horse Cave, Ky., says he was for many years, badly afflicted with Phthisic, also Diabetes; the pains were almost unendurable and would sometimes almost throw him into convulsion. He tried Electric Bitters and got relief from first bottle and after taking six bottles, was entirely cured, and had gained in flesh eighteen pounds. Says positively believes he would have died, had it not been for the relief afforded by Electric Bitters. Sold at fifty cents a bottle by all Druggists.

The Irish emigration this year to America threatens to be the largest ever recorded in the history of Ireland. In the south of the island over wide areas the entire able bodied population is either leaving or preparing to leave. The emigrants are camping out in the streets of Queenstown awaiting ships. The total emigration from that port to America for April was 12,000 against 6,550 for the same month last year.

DONT EXPERIMENT.

You cannot afford to waste time in experimenting when your lungs are in danger. Consumption always seems at first, only a cold. Do not permit any dealer to impose upon you with some cheap imitation of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, but be sure you get the genuine. Because he can make more profit he may tell you he has something just as good, or just the same. Don't be deceived, but insist upon getting Dr. King's New Discovery, which is guaranteed to give relief in all Throat, Lung and chest affections. Trial bottles free at all Drug Stores.

The license cases which have been appealed will come before the supreme court in Philadelphia on the fourth week in May. Both sides will be represented by lawyers from Huntingdon. Much curiosity is evinced as to what the decision of the higher court will be.

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

We have now on hand our full line of spring and summer cassimeres for merchant tailoring, which we are prepared to manufacture into suits at very low prices. We have secured the valuable services of Mr. Jackson, the well known Bee-Hive cutter. He needs no special recommendation, as he has been known here for 14 years or more. We are determined not to be undersold and guarantee all goods to fit or no sale. We claim nothing beyond the fact that we give perfect satisfaction to all who deal with us. Give us a call and be convinced,

Yours truly,
SAMUEL LEWIN.

P. S. Call and see our ready made clothing. Children's suits from $1 00 to $5.50, good, all wool goods. Men's suits in proportionate prices. Be sure to give us a call. S. LEWIN.

1887.

Wm. Wolf & SON.



SPRING and Summer Opening

)—o—(

The junior member of our firm has been to the Eastern markets selecting a

NEW STOCK

of goods for our SPRING and SUMMER TRADE.

Great care and a large amount of time was spent in search of goods that we are confident will suit our customers.

Special effort was made to get the very latest styles and the most fashionable for this season. We can show you some rare novelties as well as good bargains in

DRESS GOODS,

and

SPRING SUITINGS

We have fine China Silk, which is cheaper and more durable than Summer Silks, fine line of Seersuckers, Foreign and Domestic Ginghams, plain, striped, lace-striped, and blocked White Goods. Double width Cotton and Wool Suitings at 25 cts.

Gent's Furnishing Goods, in the latest styles. Gauze and Lisle thread underware, etc., etc.

Come and see our New Goods.

Respectfully Yours,

Wm. Wolf & SON.

MERCANTILE APPRAISEMENT FOR 1887.

	Class.	Amount.
Armstrong Bros., Lemont, grain and coal	12	13 25
Auman, N A, Millheim, merchant	14	7 75
Adams, Joseph & Co, Milesburg, merchant	13	10 75
Adams, T. F., Milesburg, merchant	13	10 75
Addleman & Ratowsky, Philipsburg, merchants,	11	15 75
Barnes, H. I., Boalsburg, merchant	13	10 75
Beck, Henry, Madisonburg, merchant	14	7 75
Bartholomew, W. H., Centre Hall, merchant	12	13 25
Beck, William, Boalsburg, merchant	14	7 75
Brown, Henry, Hublersburg, merchant	14	7 75
Brown, Lawrence L., Bellefonte, grain and coal	11	15 75
Bairfoot & Wetzel, Bellefonte, stationery	14	7 75
Bayard, Walter, Bellefonte, drugs	14	7 75
Blair, F. P., Bellefonte, jeweler	14	7 75
Baner, V. J. & Co., Bellefonte, grocers	13	10 75
Brachbill, W. R., Bellefonte, furniture	14	7 75
Brown, A. J. & Co., Bellefonte, music store	14	7 75
Blackford, George, Bellefonte, cigars and tobacco	14	7 75
Bellefonte Iron & Nail Co. Limited, Bellefonte, merchants	11	15 75
Boak Bros., Snow Shoe, merchants	12	13 25
Budinger, T. B., Snow Shoe, merchants	14	7 75
Barber, G. F. & Co., Philipsburg, hardware	13	10 75
Biddle, W. M., Philipsburg, grocer	14	7 75
Burchfield, W. E., Philipsburg, novelty	14	7 75
Brinton, Duncan & Barnes, Philipsburg, merchants	10	20 75
Bunnell & Aikens, Bellefonte, music store	13	10 75
Beezer, Mrs. Maggie, Administratrix, Bellefonte, distiller	8	25 75
Boggs, A. T., Milesburg, merchant	14	7 75
Cornman, H P, Oak Hall, merchant	14	7 75
Campbell, E C, Millheim, merchant	14	7 75
Cook, Robert, Howard, merchant	14	7 75
Curtin & Co., Roland, merchants	12	13 25
Cunningham, F D, Bellefonte, cigars and tobacco	14	7 75
Cunningham, F D, Bellefonte, pool	1	30 75
Cook, C E & Co., Bellefonte, coal and lumber	14	7 75
Cruse, A J, Bellefonte, cigars and tobacco	14	7 75
Camp, W R, Bellefonte, furniture	14	7 75
Ceader, Joseph, Bellefonte, confections	14	7 75
Crissman, S S, Philipsburg, drugs	12	13 25
Centre Mining Co Limited, Penna. Furnace, merchants	13	10 75
Chaney & Thompson, Port Matilda, merchants	13	10 75
Crider, P B & Son, Bellefonte, merchants	14	7 75
Campbell, Charles, Philipsburg, pool and billiards	3	50 75
Co-operative Store Co., Limited, Philipsburg, merchants	10	20 75
Dale & Co., Centre Hall, merchants	14	7 75
Dorman, S F, Zion, merchants	14	7 75
Durham Bros, Coburn, merchants	13	10 75
Davis, E A & Son, Philipsburg, jewelers	14	7 75
Dale, Homer & Co, Philipsburg, clothing	13	10 75
Ewing A G, Penna. Furnace, merchant	13	10 75
Eisenhuth, Jacob, Millheim, drugs	14	7 75
Else, C H. Milesburg, drugs	14	7 75
Everett, C A, Lemont, drugs	14	7 75
Eby, N W, Woodward, distiller	8	25 75
Emerick, J S, Wolf's Store, merchant	14	7 75
Erhard & Shuey, Bellefonte, grocers	13	10 75
Ewing, J S, Snow Shoe, drugs	14	7 75
Fisher, J B, Penn Hall, merchant	13	10 75
Foster, W L, Lemont, merchant	13	10 75
Fauble, M, Bellefonte, clothing	14	7 75
Frank, I, Bellefonte, merchant	14	7 75
Fleck, H M, Philipsburg, grocer	14	7 75
Feistal, A R, Philipsburg, jeweler	14	7 75
Faulkner, C A, Philipsburg, pool table	1	30 75
Goheen, J C & Bro., Rock Spring merchants	14	7 75
Goheen, J C & Bro., Rock Spring merchants	13	10 75
Gray, R J P, Stormstown merchant	12	13 25
Griffin, J H, Stormstown, merchant	14	7 75
Goodhart, S H, Hublersburg, merchant	14	7 75
Green, F Potts Bellefonte, drugs	13	10 75
Guggenheimer, Isaac Bellefonte, merchant	14	7 75
Garman, D & Son, Bellefonte, merchants	13	10 75
Graham & Son, Bellefonte, boots and shoes	14	7 75
Glenn, D M Bellefonte, news depot, cigars and tobacco	14	7 75
Gray, J F, Benore, merchant	14	7 75
Grenoble, I J, Oak Hall, grain	14	7 75
Gramley, T F, Oak Hall, grain and coal	14	7 75
Grenoble, I J Spring Mills merchant	12	13 25
Grenoble, Bartges & Co. Limited, Coburn grain and coal	12	13 25
Griest, A J, Fleming merchant	12	13 25
Griest, T F, Fleming, merchant	13	10 75
Gingrey, John, Julian merchant	14	7 74
Glilliland & Tobin, Snow Shoe merchant	14	7 75
Grauer, William Snow Shoe, merchant	12	13 25
George M E, Philipsburg, drugs	12	13 25
Ganoe, J A & Co., Philipsburg, notions	14	13 25
Gray, I V, Philipsburg, merchant	8	30 75
Glenn, E A & Co., Centre Hall, merchants	14	7 75
Harper Bros., Bellefonte, merchants	12	13 25
Hoover & Goss, Hannah, merchants	14	7 75
Harper, Thos. Aaronsburg merchant	14	7 75
Hick, John, Millheim, pool and billiards	2	40 75
Harper & Kreamer, Centre Hall, merchants	13	10 75
Harter, William, Rebersburg, merchant	13	10 50
Hass, Mrs. L. Bellefonte, brewer	8	25 75
Holmes Mrs. M. E. Milesburg, merchant	14	7 75
Hibler John, Milesburg, merchant	14	7 75
Hoover, J W, Fleming, merchant	13	10 75
Hess, J G, Pine Grove, merchant	14	7 75
Hess & Erb, Pine Grove, merchants	14	7 75
Harris, James, & Co. Bellefonte, hardware	10	20 75
Harper, Jared, Bellefonte, grocer	13	10 75
Hoffer, C U, Bellefonte, merchant	13	10 75
Harris, John, Bellefonte, drugs	14	7 75
Hicks, H K & Bro, Bellefonte, hardware	10	20 75
Homer, N H, Philipsburg, grocer	14	7 75
Hess, William, Philipsburg, grocer	14	7 75
Herman, George, Philipsburg, grocer	14	7 75
Hoover, Hughes & Co, Philipsburg, merchants	12	13 25
Haworth, G W, Philipsburg, confectionery	14	7 75
Hirlinger, C G, Philipsburg, clothing	12	13 25
Harper, A W, Philipsburg, grocer	14	7 75
Hale, J M & Co, Philipsburg, hardware	11	15 75
Hoffer H O, Philipsburg, confectionory	14	7 75
Hirsh, F, Retort, merchant	13	10 75
Hasg, Gotlieb, Pleasant Gap, distiller	8	25 75
Hosterman, F O, Fiedler, merchant	13	10 75
Irvin, Daniel, Julian, merchant	13	10 75
Joseph Bros. & Co. Bellefonte, merchants	8	30 75
Jacobs, C. H. Bellefonte, confectionery	14	7 75
Jones, A. Philipsburg, hardware	11	15 75
Jackson, R. A. Retort, merchant	12	13 25
Jenkins & Gilmour, Philipsburg, merchants	14	7 75
Kauffman, D. S. & Co. Millheim, merchants	13	10 75
Kunes, J. I. Blanchard, merchants	13	10 75
Kessler & Fryberger, Philipsburg, merchants	8	30 75
Long, Samuel, Farmers' Mills, restaurant	5	50 75
Lucas Bros. Howard, merchants	13	10 75
Lauth, B. Mrs. Howard, merchant	12	13 25
Loeb, S. & A. Bellefonte, merchants	9	25 75
Lewin, S. Bellefonte, clothing	13	10 75
Ludwig, William, Bellefonte, grocer	14	7 75
Lyon & Co. Bellefonte, merchants	8	30 75
Lucas, William, Snow Shoe merchant	14	7 75
Lucas, J. T. Moshannon, merchant	14	7 75
Long, J. D. Spring Mills, merchant	13	10 75
Leathers & Co. Fleming, merchants	13	10 75
Lehmens, William, Philipsburg, merchant	11	15 75
Lehman, Joseph, Philipsburg, merchant	13	10 75
M'Cormick Bros. Centre Hall, furniture	14	7 75
Mattern Store Co. Limited, Buffalo Run, merchants	14	7 75
Mattern Store Co. Benore, merchants	13	10 75
Meiss, G. R. Tusseyville merchant	14	7 75
Musser, J. H. & Son, Millheim, boots and shoes	14	7 75
Musser & Smith; Millheim, merchants	13	10 75
Musser, W. S. Millheim hotel	5	50 75
Meyer, G. J. & Son, Coburn, merchants	14	7 75
Musser, M. M. Aaronsburg, merchants	13	10 75
Meyer, D. J. Centre Hall: hotel	5	50 75
Murray, J. D. Centre Hall, drugs	14	7 75
Meyer, G. J. & Son, Linden Hall, grain and coal	14	7 75
Mann, J. F. & Co. Axeman, merchants	13	10 75
Miller, Mrs. S. E Walker, merchant	14	7 75
Maore, H. A. Howard, merchant	14	7 75
Miles, W. B. & Son, Milesburg, merchants	13	10 75
McCalmont & Co. Bellefonte, Farmers supply store	12	13 25
Moyer, A. C. & Bro. Bellefonte, grocers	12	13 25
McFarlane, J. Kyle & Co. Bellefonte, hardware	10	20 75
McMillen, C. G. Bellefonte, pool	1	30 75
Mingle, A. C. Bellefonte, boots and shoes	14	7 75
Montgomery & Co. Bellefonte, merchant tailoring	14	7 75
Meese, John, Bellefonte, grocer	12	13 25
McCoy & Linn, Milesburg, merchants	12	13 25
Munson, C. & Sons, Philipsburg, merchants	12	13 25
Munson, R. E. Philipsburg, furniture	14	7 75
McClellan, W. A. Madisonburg, merchant	14	7 75
Miller, W. R. Sandy Ridge, merchant	11	15 75
Meyers, T. J. Philipsburg, merchant	14	7 75
Noll, W. H. & Bro, Pleasant Gap, merchants	13	10 75
Neff, Mrs. S. & Son, Milesburg, merchants	14	7 75
Nutall, John, & Co. Philipsburg, merchants	13	10 75
O'Bryan, James, Bellefonte, pool and billiards	4	60 75
Pierpont, James, Stormstown, merchant	13	10 75
Phillips, W. H. Aaronsburg, merchant	13	10 75
Pringle, S. R. Port Matilda, merchant	14	7 75
Parker, George E. Philipsburg, stationery	14	7 75
Pealer, William, Spring Mills, merchant	13	10 75
Peck & Son, Nittany, merchant	14	7 75
Quigley, J. A. Blanchard, merchant	13	10 75
Rhoads, Daniel, Loveville, merchant	13	10 75
Rider, M. Guyer, merchant	14	7 75
Reiley, Thomas, Boalsburg, merchant	14	7 75
Royer & Frank, Rebersburg, merchants	12	13 25
Ross, J. H. Linden Hall, merchant	13	10 75
Robb, William, Romola, merchant	14	7 75
Reese, A. W. Port Matilda, merchant	14	7 75
Ross, J. I. Pine Grove, merchant	14	7 75
Richards, F. C. Bellefonte, jeweler	14	7 75
Rhoads, W. S. Philipsburg, drugs	14	7 75
Riddles, Walter & Bro. Philipsburg, grocer	14	7 75
Ryman E. A. Philipsburg merchant	14	7 75
Russ, John Philipsburg, merchant	14	7 75
Smith, Martin, Guyer, merchant	14	7 75
Stuart, James, Boalsburg merchant	14	7 75
Swartz, S. M. Tusseyville merchant	14	7 75
Strohm, Michael, Centre Hill, merchant	14	7 75
Shafer H. G. Millheim, tavern	5	50 75
Spigelmyer, G. R. Spring Mills, merchant	13	10 75
Spigelmyer, J. Millheim, merchant	13	10 75
Snook, J. W. Millheim, merchant	12	13 25
Stover, J. W. Millheim, merchant	14	7 75
Snyder, M. D. College merchant	14	7 75
Stuart J. W. College, merchant	13	10 75
Shuey, E. M. Houserville, merchant	14	7 75
Solt David, Zion, merchant	14	7 75
Shafer, B. F. & Son, Nittany, merchants	14	7 75
Schenck, J. Howard, merchant	13	10 75
Singer, William & Co. Blanchard, merchant	14	7 75
Sneder, B. F. Wingate, merchant	14	7 75
Smith, A. V. Bellefonte, grocer	13	10 75
Sourbeck J. D. Bellefonte, grocer	14	7 75
Shreyer, H. H. Bellefonte carpets	14	7 75
Stitzer, H. Y. Bellefonte, book store	14	7 75
Stewart & Davies, Snow Shoe, merchants	13	10 75
Swires & Homer, Philipsburg, merchants	13	10 75
Sankey & Heimach, Philipsburg, merchants	13	10 75
Switzer, L. J. & K. Philipsburg, stationery	14	7 75
Stuart, H. S. Philipsburg, furniture	14	7 75
Schoonover, J. N. Philipsburg, boots and shoes	14	7 75
Smith, Cal. Philipsburg, grocer	14	7 75
Sechler & Co. Bellefonte, grocers	11	15 75
Thompson & Smith, Potters, Potters Mills, merchants	14	7 75
Thompson & Co. Lemont, merchants	13	10 75
Twitmire, W. T. Bellefonte, stoves and tinware	14	7 75
Thompson, S. U. Bellefonte, merchant tailoring	14	7 75
Taylor, Robert, Philipsburg, distiller	8	25 75
Trimble, A. E. Philipsburg, confectionery	14	7 75
Troxell I. N. & Co. Philipsburg, merchants	7	40 75
Van Valin, O. W. & Co. Coburn, distiller	8	25 75
Vonada, R. F. Coburn, merchant	13	10 75
Whitmer & Lincoln, Coburn, grain and coal	12	13 25
Wolf, R. M. Woodward, merchant	13	10 75
Wolf, William & Son, Centre Hall, merchants	12	13 25
Weber, B. & Son, Howard, merchants	13	10 75
Williams, S. H. Martha, merchant	14	7 75
Woodring, G. F. & Co. Port Matilda, merchants	14	7 75
Waite, J. S. & Co. Bellefonte, implements	13	10 75
Williams, S. H. Bellefonte, wall-paper	14	7 75
Wilkinson, W. H. Bellefonte, crockery	13	10 75
Whiteman, J. D. Bellefonte, merchant	14	7 75
Withes & Huffington, Philipsburg, merchants	9	25 75
Wolf, E. F. Spring Mills, confectionery	14	7 75
Wetzel, J. B. Moshannon, merchant	14	7 75
Yearick, Thos. Aaronsburg, merchant	14	7 75
Yearick Bros., Hublersburg, merchants	14	7 75
Yearick, U. W, D. & Bro., Walker, merchants	14	7 75

An appeal will be held at the Commissioners' Office, in Bellefonte, on the 28th DAY OF MAY, A. D. 1887, between the hours of nine and three o'clock, when and where you may attend if you think proper.

A. G. ARCHEY, Appraiser.

WE "MADE A BREAK"

BUT NOT A BAD ONE.

WE RECENTLY MADE A BREAK FROM OUR ORDINARY LINE OF GOODS, WE HAVE BEEN SUCCESSFUL IN SECURING THE AGENCY FOR CENTRE COUNTY FOR THE

CELEBRATED PATTERSON ORGAN,

WHICH IS ONE OF THE FINEST TONED INSTRUMENTS IN THE MARKET. ANOTHER FEATURE IS THAT WE GUARANTEE IT TO BE THE BEST FOR THE MONEY. EXAMINE IT YOURSELF. WE CONSTANTLY HAVE ON HAND A FULL LINE OF

FINE SILVERWARE, GOLD PENS, PENCILS, RINGS

PINS, CHARMS, HAINS, GOLD AND SILVER SPECTACLES A FULL

Line of Silverware, Spoons, Forks, Cutlery, Pocket Knives, Revolvers,

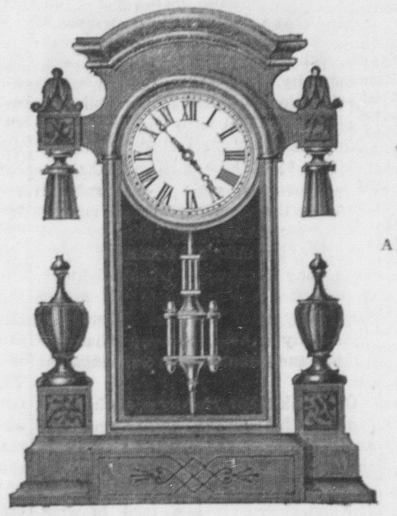
SEWING MACHINES,

We have the Agency for and keep in stock the DAVIS, NEW HOME, and others, with all the mondern improvements and attachments adapted for dress makers or the home. Nothing would please your wife better than an easy running machine.

LAMPS, — LAMPS,

We carry a complete line of Hanging Lamps. We have the Agency for the Incandescent Lamp, which we claim gives a stronger and better light than any Lamp in the market. New invention.

Come and see our Holiday Goods. All goods warranted.



WATCHES,

We have in stock all of the leading Watches made in this country. We have

THE ELGIN,

THE ROCKFORD,

THE WALTHAM,

AND ALL AMERICAN WATCHES

CLOCKS,

We claim that we have the completest line of Clocks ever opened in Centre co. We have small and large with handsome cases. We can give you anything you want in this line at exceptionally low prices.

E. A. GLENN & CO., Centre Hall, Pa.

Next door to Hotel *J. Q. A. Kennedy, Manager,*

H K. HICKS & BRO. H K. HICKS & BRO.

BELLEFONTE, PENN'A,

—DEALERS IN—

Hardware, Oils, Paints,

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

FREIGHT MUST BE LOADED AT BELLEFONTE BY 10 A. M.

EXPRESS ANY TIME UP TO TRAIN TIME.

COME TO SEE US.

We have the largest stock at the lowest prices of any store in our line of business in Centre county. Now that you have a Railroad through the valley and Telephone Connection direct to our store, it will more than pay you to order from us. We guarantee prompt shipments and the lowest prices for the best goods. When you can save money you will certainly take advantage of this opportunity. H. K. HICKS & BRO.

Our positive terms are CASH Thirty days to responsible parties.

THIRTY DAYS TO RESPONSIBLE PARTIES.

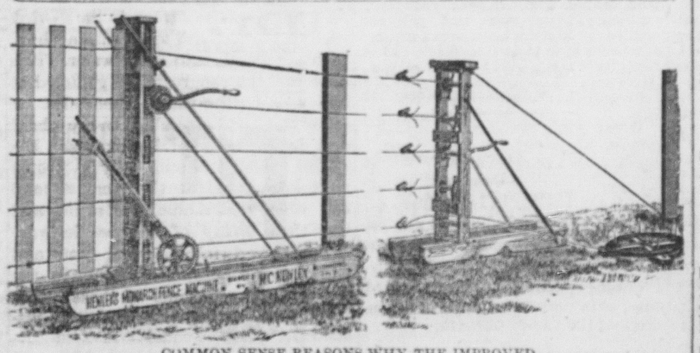
Remember the only agency for the SOUTH BEND CHILLED PLOWS.

Glass, Iron,

STOVES, STOVES, STOVES
STOVES, STOVES, STOVES.

H K. HICKS & BRO. H K. HICKS & BRO

apr1v



COMMON SENSE REASONS WHY THE IMPROVED

HENLY MONARCH FENCE MACHINE

IS THE BEST AND HAS NO EQUAL.

1 Because the wire is stretched the full length of the field before the weaving is commenced.

2 Because any sized wire can be used, and either 2, 3, 4, or 5 double strands can be used, weaving all with equal facility.

3 Because any size, length, or style of picket, or slat, or board, can be used, weaving fancy iron pickets equally well and solid.

4 Because it will make a fence over rough and uneven ground, or up and down hill alike, making as good a fence as on even, level ground; and the machine being adjustable, the pickets are all woven plumb.

5 Because the Monarch machine stretches the wire tighter, thus making the strongest and best wire and picket fence.

6 Because any one, man or boy, can operate it, and there are no parts to get out of order and repair.

7 Because it is made of the best materials, and, with proper care, will last a life-time.

8 Because the price is within the reach of every farmer.

9 Because it is the only machine that forces the slat or picket firmly against the wire, thus securing the slat in such a solid and and permanent manner that it cannot be pulled out, and breakage is impossible.

10 Because the fence made by this machine will turn all kinds of stock, and is much stronger than any barb wire fence, and completely obviates all danger of injury to stock.

11 Because by weaving past the post, and fastening the wire strands to the posts with staples, and not nailing the slats to posts, thus keeping the wood parts from coming in contact with each other, it will not hold the moisture or rot. This is a very important matter, as all boards in board fences soon rot off at post, and occasion continued expense for repair.

12 Because all kinds of old material can be used for making new fence.

13 Because it makes the handsomest, best, strongest, and most durable fence, and is the only first-class, practical fence machine in the world.

For prices of machines, fence material, or territory, address,

SHIRES & KENNEDY,

unam Manufacturers Agents for Pennsylvania & New York. CENTRE HALL, PA.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD — (Philadelphia and Erie Division)—on and after Jan. 30, 1887.

		WESTWARD.		
ERIE MAIL leaves		Philadelphia	11 25	p m
"	"	Harrisburg	3 30	a m
"	"	Montandon	5 36	a m
"	"	Williamsport	7 10	a m
"	"	Jersey Shore	7 35	a m
"	"	Lock Haven	7 58	a m
"	"	Renovo	8 50	a m
"	arr at	Erie	4 00	p m
NEWS EXPRESS leaves		Philadelphia	4 30	a m
"	"	Harrisburg	8 10	a m
"	"	Montandon	10 12	a m
"	"	Williamsport	11 10	a m
"	arr at	Lock Haven	12 10	p m
NIAGARA EXP. leaves		Philadelphia	7 40	a m
"	"	Harrisburg	11 25	a m
"	"	Montandon	1 14	a m
"	arr at	Williamsport	2 15	p m
"	"	Lock Haven	3 30	p m
"	"	Renovo	4 30	p m
"	"	Kane	8 35	p m
FAST LINE leaves		Philadelphia	11 50	p m
"	"	Harrisburg	3 45	p m
"	"	Montandon	5 54	p m
"	"	Williamsport	7 10	p m
"	"	Lock Haven	8 02	p m
"	arr at	Renovo	9 00	p m
		(Sunday Train.		
SUNDAY MAIL leaves		Philadelphia	4 30	a m
"	"	Harrisburg	7 40	a m
"	"	Montandon	9 37	a m
"	"	Williamsport	10 40	a m
"	"	Lock Haven	11 33	a m
"	arrives	Renovo	12 30	p m
		EASTWARD.		
SEA SHORE EXP. leaves		Lock Haven	7 05	a m
"	"	Jersey Shore	7 35	a m
"	"	Williamsport	8 15	a m
"	"	Montandon	9 17	a m
"	arr at	Harrisburg	11 30	a m
"	"	Philadelphia	3 15	p m
DAY EXPRESS leaves		Kane	6 25	a m
"	"	Renovo	10 20	a m
"	"	Lock Haven	11 15	a m
"	"	Williamsport	12 20	p m
"	"	Montandon	1 22	p m
"	arr at	Harrisburg	3 13	p m
"	"	Philadelphia	6 50	p m
RENOVO AC'N leaves		Renovo	4 05	p m
"	"	Lock Haven	5 05	p m
"	"	Williamsport	6 20	p m
"	"	Montandon	7 23	p m
"	arrives at	Harrisburg	9 30	p m
"	"	Philadelphia	4 25	a m

Sunday Train—RENOVO Accommod'n East runs also on Sunday.

ERIE	MAIL leaves	Erie	2 45	p m
"	"	Renovo	11 00	p m
"	"	Lock Haven	11 58	p m
"	"	Williamsport	1 25	a m
"	"	Montandon	2 27	a m
"	arr at	Harrisburg	4 30	a m
"	"	Philadelphia	8 25	a m

Erie Mail East, Niagara Express West, and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. Trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R.; at Corry with B. P & W. R R; at Emporium with B., N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.
BELLEFONTE, NITTANY AND LEMONT R.
Daily Except Sunday.

Westward. P M	A.M.	A.M.	STATIONS.	Eastward. A M	P.M.	P M
1 30	10 15	5 50	Montandon	9 10	1 10	5 45
1 40	10 25	6 05	Lewisburg	9 00	1 00	5 35
1 48		6 15	Biehl	8 51		5 22
1 56		6 22	Vicksburg	8 45		5 15
2 09		6 33	Millbiburg	8 33		5 03
2 27		6 48	Millmont	8 18		4 45
2 37		7 00	Laurelton	8 10		4 30
3 17		7 35	Paddy Mountain	7 35		3 48
3 30		7 49	Coburn	7 23		3 30
3 40		7 56	Zerby	7 15		3 23
3 50		8 10	Rising Spring	7 06		3 15
4 00		8 19	Penn Cave	6 58		3 07
4 07		8 27	Centre Hall	6 50		3 00
4 12		8 34	Gregg	6 43		2 53
4 23		8 45	Linden Hall	6 36		2 45
4 27		8 52	Oak Hall	6 30		2 37
4 30		8 56	Lemont	6 25		2 31
4 36		9 03	Dale Summit	6 20		2 25
4 45		9 14	Pleasant Gap	6 09		2 12
4 51		9 19	Axemann	6 04		2 05
5 55		9 25	Bellefonte	6 00		2 00

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 9.55 a m, and 7.10 p m, returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.20 a m, 6.00 p m and 7 30 p m.

CHAS. E PUGH, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass'ger Ag't

—WANTED.—About 400 bu. of good shelled corn within the next seven days, for which we will pay an advance over present market prices. Call on

KURTZ & SON.

—WANTED.—The undersigned wishes to purchase a number of shoats. Call at Centre Hall Roller Mill. tf A. HARTER.

LETTING.

Bids will be received until May 7th, for constructing a cistern—all complete—at the roller mill. Job to be guaranteed. For particulars apply to

KURTZ & SON.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.—Letters of Administration upon the estate of John N. Dunkle, deceased, late of Gregg twp., having been lawfully granted to the undersigned they would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

M. L. RISHEL, Farmers Mills, Adm'r.

20ap6

HAVE YOU RHEUMATISM?

A Remedy that has been in successful use for many years in Europe, and was only lately introduced in this country, is the

RUSSIAN RHEUMATISM CURE

This Remedy has the endorsement of Continental Physicians and Government Sanitary Commissions, as well as the thousands of sufferers to whom it has brought relief. It has saved others—all who have tried it. It

WILL CURE YOU

from further agony, if you'll only give it a chance.

EVERY BOX HAS BOTH TRADE MARKS AND SIGNATURE *Twice this Size.* None Genuine without this Signature and both Trade Marks.

RUSSIAN RHEUMATISM CURE. For RHEUMATISM Only.

PRICE $2.50 PER BOX.

For complete information, **Descriptive Pamphlet**, with testimonials, **free.**

For sale by **all druggists.** If one or the other is not in position to furnish it to you, do not be persuaded to take anything else, but apply direct to the General Agents, **PFAELZER BROS. & CO. 819 & 821 Market Street, Philadelphia.**

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS

HARPER & KREAMER

Centre Hall,

Have just opened in one of Largest and Best Rooms in the Valley,

—A COMPLETE STOCK OF—

DRY GOODS,
DRESS GOODS
NOTIONS,
HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,

HARDWARE,

OILS AND PAINTS
GLASSWARE, QUENNSWARE,
GROCERIES.

COFFEES SUGARS, TEAS, FISH

SALT, TOBACCO, SEGARS,

EVERYTHING
KEPT IN A WELL REGULATED STORE.

ALL NEW GOODS.

We offer bargains unsurpassed n this COUNTY.

COME AND SEE US.

Al kinds of Produce taken and Highes Market Prices Paid.

DESCHNER'S GUN STORE.

BELLEFONTE PA.

A fine stock of

——POCKETKNIVES, SCISSORS,——

Razors and Razors Strops,
Revolvers,
Carving Knives and Forks,
Children's Knives, Forks and Spoons,

A fine lot of

FANCY ARTICLES,

NEW TOYS and DOLLS,

Musical Instruments, such as,

Violins, Guitars, Banjos
Mandolins, Fifes, Piccolos

Mouth Harmonicas, Accordeons,
in variety at

DESCHNER'S
GREAT CENTRAL GUN WORK
Allegheny street, Bellefonte, Pa.
PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE
dec22tf

CENTRE HALL MEAT MARKET.—The Centre Hall Meat market having a refrigerator families can at all times be supplied with fresh meats, of the best quality, also bologna sausage. Next door to hotel; open day and evening.
14may tf HENRY BOOZER.

JOB WORK.

Having added to our stock of material we are ready to do poster work, at low rates; Sale bills, large ½ sheet $1.25; and ¼ sheet, $1.00. All poster work in same proportion. Envelopes at $1.75 per 1000 Bill heads and statements $1.75 per 1000. Cash to accompany order.

THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE.

BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED.

This Magazine portrays American thought and life from ocean to ocean, is filled with pure high-class literature, and can be safely welcomed in any family circle.

PRICE 25c. OR $3 A YEAR BY MAIL.

Sample Copy of current number mailed upon receipt of 25 cts.; back numbers, 15 cts.

Premium List with either.

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130 & 132 Pearl St., N. Y.

GET UP CLUBS.

FORTY PASSENGERS DROWNED.

Two French Steamers Collide in a Fog—One Sunk.

LONDON, May 9.—As the result of a collision just outside the harbor of Havre on Saturday morning, a large steamer was sunk and many lives lost.

There was a thick fog as the steamship La Champagne, of the French Compagnie Transatlantique, left her moorings to start upon her voyage to New York. There were just a thousand passengers on board, a tenth of whom were in the cabin. The rest were Italian laborers, with their families. Owing to the thickness of the weather La Champaigne steamed slowly and was just passing out of the harbor when another steamer coming in at apparently full speed crashed into her. All on board were seized with panic, but the officers, who behaved with great coolness, succeeded in calming the affrighted people, while the exact damage received was being ascertained.

It was soon found that a great hole had been broken in the bow at and under the water line. The water was rushing through this in tremendous volume and the forward bulkheads could not be closed. The vessel was therefore headed for shore, but it soon become evident to the officers that the vessel must sink before the beach could be reached.

When the captain gave the order to get ready the boats the panic among the steerage passengers was renewed. They were perfectly frantic with fear and it took the greater part of the crew to prevent them from seizing on the boats. A number of cabin passengers went in among the Italians and tried to quiet them, but there was no reasoning with them. All that could be done was to keep them together on the afterdeck, a strong guard being placed to prevent them from rushing forward and hindering the work of the sailors.

When the boats touched the water the last vestige of control was swept away. One mad rush swept aside the guard and the Italians came tumbling over each other in their frantic eagerness to secure places in the boats. Women and children were thrown down and trampled upon. But the stronger paid the penalty of their cowardice, for as they got to the front they were pressed by the crowd behind and many fell over into the sea. In this way over forty were drowned, who, if they had been orderly would have been saved.

All the others escaped and were landed near Anomanches. The place where La Champagne went ashore is not far from land and not in deep water. Most of her cargo will be saved.

The vessel which caused the mischief was the Ville Rio, a tramp steamer hailing from South America. She received such serious damage that she was abandoned by her crew and sank shortly after in deep water. She carried no passengers.

THE AMENDMENT REJECTED

Parliament Refuses to Inquire into the Charges of the "Times."

LONDON, May 7.—The result of the debate on the *Times* breach of privilege question was the defeat of Mr. Gladstone's amendment by eighty-four votes. The motion of the ministers, offering assistance in the event of legal proceedings, was formally agreed to.

It is generally conceded that the government has received a severe blow to its prestige. It has clearly shown a dread of facing a select committee of inquiry into the *Times* charges against Parnell and Dillon. The Parnellites are jubilant.

When the house of commons resumed the debate, Captain George E. Price, member from Devenport, suggested the appointment of a royal commission to inquire into the whole of the charges made against parnellite members and asked the Irish members, on this day of all others—the anniversary of the murder of Lord Cavendish and Secretary Burke in Phœnix Park—not to block the way of a full and impartial investigation.

Sir Henry James said he deeply regretted that responsible speakers among the liberal members had seen fit to assert that the administration of justice in England was so defective as to make it improbable that a fair and just trial of this issue could be had. The fact remained, however, that such assertions had been made, and he challenged any member to prove the truth of such statements.

Mr. Healy said that every conceivable question seemed worthy of inquiry at the hands of the house, except that of the character of its members. The Parnellites he said, were wholly indifferent as to whether inquiry was made in the pending case or not, but if the government minority refused to take action in the matter their failure would level the name of English gentlemen to that of Indian thug.

Mr. Dillon said that having offered to enter into the merits of the charges before a committee he would no longer bandy the lie with members of the house over the accusations.

Major Saunderson insisted that the only way to obtain full inquiry into the charges was in open court. A committee appointed and constitued in the manner proposed by Mr. Gladstone could deal with only one charge and the decision of such a tribunal could have no value.

A division was taken on Mr. Gladstone's amendment, resulting in its rejection by a vote of 317 to 233. Sir Edward Clark's amendment that no breach of privilege had been committed was then adopted.

Death By Lightning.

BINGHAMTON, May 8.—A terrific thunder storm passed over this city. Morris Morey, aged 17 years, was struck by lightning while in bed and was instantly killed. A companion in the same bed was not injured. About twelve hours after the death of Morey, while moving the body, a stream of warm blood spurted from the nose. The attending physician then probed the heart, and drew therefrom two quarts of blood, which showed no change from the natural color. He declined to say that it was a case of suspended animation, and cannot explain the phenomenon.

ROCHESTER, May 8.—William Hann and Henry Minnehan were struck by lightning at South Livonia, Livingston county. Hann was instantly killed, and Minnehan remained unconscious for some time. The men were standing in the door of a barn, where they had taken shelter.

The Coke Strikers Determined.

SCOTTDALE, Penn., May 9.—The working men of the coke region express a determination to stand out six months, if necessary, to enforce their demands. There has been some talk that the suspension of work was declared illegally, and that the general assembly of the knights of labor would interfere and would declare the strike off. H. J. Byrne, master workman of District Assembly No. 11, has issued a circular to the local assemblies in which he states that the knights of labor acted officially and that the general assembly will not interfere except to render assistance if needed.

To Be Purchased by Austria.

VIENNA, May 7.—It is reported that a Vienna jeweller has been commisioned by the Orleans family to bid for the French crown jewels.

MR. O'BRIEN ARRIVES.

He Is Met At the Pier and Welcomed—An Address.

NEW YORK, May 9.—Pier 40 North river was thronged all day yesterday by Ireland's sympathizers who were anxiously watching for the arrival of the Umbria on which was Mr. Wm. O'Brien, the Irish editor and member of parliament to be, who is on his way to Canada to publicly denounce and arraign Lord Lansdowne for his alleged treachery and oppression of his Irish tenantry. The watch was in vain for the Umbria was not sighted until after midnight, when she was off Fire island. All but a few of the most anxious had then gone to their homes.

The steamship arrived at her pier early this morning and there was an immense gathering of Irish agitators and sympathizers and curious people. The reception committee presented him with an address, of which the following are verbatim extracts:

DEAR SIR: On behalf of the Irish American people of our great city we welcome you heartily and cordially to New York. You are no stranger in a strange land, for beyond the brief period of your former stay in this country you have formed lodgment in our hearts, and we welcome you again and again. We honor you for the years of service which has made your name a household word, for wherever the exiled children of your race dwell, there is the name of William O'Brien revered and respected. * * * *

Perhaps the highest claim you have on our affections is your position as editor of *United Ireland* in the darkest hours of almost hopeless despair. The clarion voice of Ireland's greatest journal rang out in thunder tones the sentiments that made the enemies of the people writhe 'neath the lash of one who never knew fear. The jury packer paused in his foul work, partisan judges and every tool of tyranny cowered under the exposure that brought their infamy to light. * * * * *

And now, sir, in conclusion, we trust the mission on which you are engaged may be eminently successful. In it you have our hearty support and we wish you God speed in your endeavor to save the people of Ireland from the sentences of death to which alien landlordism would gladly consign them. * * * * * *

"We much mistake our brethren in Canada if you do not receive from them a generous Irish welcome. Already the echo of sympathies of representative Canadians through their parliament has been heard and they have spoken with no uncertain words. This warrants us in expecting a renewal of the cordial and sincere expression of moral support and such evident acts of friendship as will give an earnest of their friendly feelings to the cause you represent. This we do know, you have the kindest wishes of the Irish-Americans of New York, and we trust that you will ever retain pleasant memories of them

You can assure Mr. Parnell and his colleagues of our fullest confidence in them and our determination to continue the struggle until the end shall crown the work, with restoration to Ireland of self-government and the freedom which we Americans justly regard as our dearest and most sacred possession.

BASE BALL NEWS.

The League Games Saturday—Relative Standing of the Clubs.

NEW YORK, May 8.—The championship games resulted as follows: National league—New York 4, Boston 10; Washington 1. Philadelphia 6; Chicago 8, Pittsburgh 10; Detroit 18, Indianapolis 2.

American association—Philadelphia Athletic 7, Baltimore 3; Cleveland 2, Cincinnati 6; St Louis 12; Louisville 7.

International league—Jersey City 1, Toronto 11; Newark 11, Hamilton 10; Binghamton 8, Buffalo 7; Syracuse 24, Oswego 4.

The relative standing of the clubs forming the two leading associations up to date is as follows:

NATIONAL.	Won	Lost	AMERICAN.	Won	Lost
Detroit	7	1	St. Louis	11	3
Boston	5	2	Baltimore	11	4
Pittsburg	4	2	Brooklyn	8	4
New York	5	3	Cincinnati	9	6
Philadelphia	4	4	Louisville	8	7
Indianapolis	2	7	Athletic	7	7
Chicago	1	6	Metropolitan	1	12
Washington	1	6	Cleveland	1	13

The International league club stands as follows:

	Won.	Lost.	Played.	Per Cent.
Newark	6	0	6	1.000
Syracuse	4	2	6	.666
Rochester	4	2	6	.666
Binghamton	3	2	5	.600
Toronto	3	2	5	.600
Hamilton	3	3	6	.500
Buffalo	3	4	7	.428
Jersey City	2	5	7	.285
Oswego	1	5	5	.161
Utica	0	4	4	.000

There are rumors of several important base ball deals. The Athletics of Philadelphia have been sold to a syndicate of lawyers and it is said the Metropolitans of New York are to be sold to a syndicate. It is also said the Cincinnati association club and the Indianapolis league club are to change places.

Wonderful, but True.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 9.—It turns out that the story published originally in the New Haven *Register* about a wealthy southern grocer and his bookkeeper, who is said to have paid the grocer $640,000 from business done by the firm during the war, is true in its general features. George W. Williams of this city, and Daniel Hand of New Haven, were the parties to the transaction. Williams has paid back to Hand since the war $700,000 as his share in the firm's business.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, May 9.—Money on call 5 per cent.

		Closing Yesterday.	Closing To-day.
4½s,	1891, reg.	109¼	109¼
4½,	1891, con.	110⅛	110⅛
4s,	1907, reg.	129	129
4o,	1907, con.	129	129

STOCK MARKET.

Three o'clock.—There was no important change in prices during the last hour.

CLOSING PRICES.

	Closing Yesterday	Closing To-day.
Canadian Pacific	65	65
Chicago, Bur. & Q.	148	148
Central Pacific	40¼	40⅜
Del. & Hudson	104	104
Del. Lack. & W.	137⅝	137⅝
Erie	34⅜	39⅜
Erie pref.	73½	73½
Lake Shore	95½	95½
Louis. & Nash.	67⅞	67⅞
Michigan Central	93	93
Missouri Pacific	—	—
N. Y. & New Eng.	56¾	56¾
N. J. Central	81¾	81¾
N. Y. Cent. & Hud.	113½	113½
Northwestern	121⅜	121⅜
Oregon Navigation	102½	102½
Pacific Mail	56¾	50½
Reading	45½	45¾
Rock Island	134	134
St. Paul.	92¾	91½
Union Pacific	61¾	61½
West. Union Tel.	76	76

PRODUCE MARKET.

	May	June	July
Wheat	96¾	96	95½
Corn	48⅛	48¼	49½
Oats	33¾	34⅛	—

MERCHANTILE EXCHANGE.

Butter—Market steady. Creamery—Eastern 23a25c.; Western 22a24c.; Dairy—Imitation, 17a20c.; eastern, half-firkin tubs, 22a24c.; western, old 10a14c.; Factory—Fresh, 16a19c.; low grades, 5a7c.

Cheese—Market steady. New York cheddar, 11¾a12¾c. Creamery—New York, part skims, 8a11c.

THE RICHEST HUMOROUS BOOK of the AGE is

SAMANTHA AT SARATOGA

by Josiah Allen's Wife. MISS HOLLY spent all last season amid the *whirl of fashion* at Saratoga, and takes off its follies, flirtations, low neck dressing, pug dogs, &c., in her inimitable mirth-provoking style. The book is *profusely illustrated* by OPPER, the renowned artist of *Puck*. Will sell immensely. Price $2.50. BRIGHT AGENTS WANTED. Address HUBBARD BROS., Pubs. Philada., Pa. xap27

5,000 AGENTS WANTED! DOUBLE QUICK! to sell JOE HOWARD'S LIFE OF BEECHER

Infinitely the most valuable because coming so closely from the family circle and by a *master hand* engaged in a "Labor of Love." Richly illustrated—steel portrait, &c. Will *sell* immensely. *Millions* want this *standard* Life of the *greatest Preacher and Orator* of the *age*. Quick is the word. Territory in *great* demand. Send for circulars and 50c for outfit to HUBBARD BROS. PUBS., 723 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. xap27

ANOTHER CHANCE FOR PUZZLE WORKERS

The Judge's second Prize Offering

In Behalf of the

GRANT MONUMENT FUND.

In spite of its more or less complicated character, the JUDGE'S Grand Word Contest, just ended, has proven a great success. By it JUDGE has enlisted over 3000 energetic, spirited and intelligent workers for the Grant Fund, has materially swelled the total previously received through the Grant Monument Committee by the contribution of a good sized check, and has in addition divided $600 among eight successful and happy puzzle workers as a reward for their labor and ingenuity. JUDGE now inaugurates a second contest of an even more popular character than the first—a contest in which every school child can engage and stand an equal chance with older competitors.

Every person who, in conformance with governing rules, sends to the JUDGE Grant Fund, on or before June 15th, 1887 (12 o'clock noon), 50 cts. and the names of the eleven most popular living men in America will be entitled to participate in the contest. The money thus received will be appropriated as follows:

Twenty-five cents will be at once credited to the Grant Fund.

The remaining twenty-five cents, after deducting the legitimate expenses of advertising, will be placed in a common fund to be divided among the six competitors having the fullest list of the most popular men as indicated by a majority of all the lists sent in. The new contest is, in fact, based upon the principles of an election, each competitive paper virtually acting in the nature of a ballot, and the six lists containing the greater number of the eleven names shown to be the most popular by a majority of all the lists will be the successful prize papers.

The magnitude of the prizes will depend on the amount of money received, or in other words, on the number of competitors. The names and contributions of competitors will be acknowledged (and the progress of the fund shown) from week to week in JUDGE. Governing rules in this week's JUDGE; or circulars mailed on receipt of postage. Requests for copies of paper must be accompanied by ten cents. Address,

"GRANT FUND,"
THE JUDGE PUBLISHING CO.,
xm11 38 Park Row, New York City

ST. ELMO HOTEL,

Nos 317 & 319 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Reduced rates to $2.00 per day. The traveling public will still find at this Hotel the same liberal provision for their comfort. It is located in the immediate centres of business and places of amusement and different railroad depots, as well as all parts of the city, are easily accessible by Street Cars constantly passing the doors. It offers special inducements to those visiting the city for business or pleasure.

Your patronage respectfuly solicited
JOS. M. FEGER, Proprietor

BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by all druggists. 4augly

NEW PLAINING MILL

At Locust Grove, near Grove & Wolf's saw mill.

—0—0—

IRA BARGER,

has just opened a new and complete plaining mill at the above place and is prepared to fill all orders for

SASH, —— DOORS,
—— SIDING ——
MOULDING —— BRACKETS,

or anything else in his line. Rates as reasonable as elsewhere, and satisfaction guaranteed.

IRA T. BARGER,
9febly Spring Mills

THE

Keystone Mutual Benefit Association.

——OF——

—ALLENTOWN, PA.—

Offers the cheapest and best

—LIFE INSURANCE,—

In amounts from $500 to $8000.

—0—

AGENTS WANTED.

Send for Circulars. Address as above.
24 feb6m

PENNSYLVANIA

STATE COLLEGE

Spring Term opens April 7, 1887.

This institution is located in one of the most beautiful and healthy spots of the entire Allegheny region. It is open to both sexes, and offers the following Courses of Study:

1. A Full Scientific Course of Four Years.
2. A Full Latin Scientific Course.
3. The following ADVANCED COURSES, of two years each, following the first two years of the General Scientific Course, (a) AGRICULTURE; (b) NATURAL HISTORY; (c) CHEMISTRY AND PHYSICS; (d) CIVIL ENGINEERING.
4. A short SPECIAL COURSE IN AGRICULTURE.
5. A short SPECIAL COURSE IN CHEMISTRY.
6. A reorganized course in MECHANIC ARTS, combining shop-work with study.
7. A new Special Course (two years) in Literature and Science, for Young Ladies.
8. A carefully graded Preparatory Course.
9. SPECIAL COURSES are arranged to meet the wants of individual students.

Military drill is required. Expenses for books and incidentals very low. Tuition free. Young adies under charge of competent lady Principal. For Catalogues, or other information, address,
GEO. W. ATHERTON, President.
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NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Lewisburg and Tyrone Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 233 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, Pa., on Monday, May 2, 1887, at 11½ o'clock, A. M. Election for President and Directors same day and place. xa27 JAS. R. McCLURE, Sec'y.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK

—In Shaler township, near Pittsburg, on the morning of the 1st, Jennie Oswald, 11 years of age, going into the dining room, found her father, Charles Oswald, sitting in a chair with his throat cut, and her younger sister, Bessie, lying on a lounge dead. It was a case of suicide on the part of Oswald, and all the signs indicate that he murdered his daughter before cutting his own throat. Oswald was 45 years of age, and had suffered family and pecuniary trouble. George Ayers and Henry Lindsay quarrelled about a debt of five dollars at Bowling Green, Kentucky, on the evening of the 30th ult., Lindsay was on horseback and dismounted, when Ayres seized him by the throat and cut it from ear to ear. Catharine Campbell, aged 44 years, on the 1st, quarrelled with Kate Haggerty, aged 29, in a tenement house in Brooklyn and fractured her skull with a stove lifter. Kate is in a critical condition. Dennis Maher was shot dead by his son-in-law, Richard Creely, in New Orleans, on the evening of the 29th ult. Family trouble was the cause.

—Edward F. Samuels, a prominent merchant of St. Louis, on the afternoon of the 29th ult., jumped from the the bridge at Nashville into the river. He was fished out, but died on the morning of the 30th. He said "his reason for attempting suicide was because he had broken a promise made to his wife that he would drink no more intoxicating liquor." Dr. Edward Haase, aged 70 years, having suffered from heart disease, committed suicide in St. Louis on Saturday. He was on oculist. George B. Rose, a prominent citizen of Ogdensburg, New York, on the morning of the 30th ult., blew out his brains with a gun. Miss Alice Cobb, 24 years of age, committed suicide in Portland, Maine, on the morning of the 30th ult. She had shown symptons of insanity.

—J. M. Atherton's distillery at New Hope, Kentucky, was burned on the morning of the 30th ult. Loss $30,000. The Methodist Church on Pond street, in Amesbury, Massachusetts, was destroyed on the 30th ult., by an incendiary fire. Loss $12,000.

—Four boys, aged from 8 to 14 years, were drowned on the 30th ult., by the upsetting of a skiff in the Allegheny river, near South Valley, New York.

—The body of James Foley, aged 11 years, was found wedged, on the morning of the 1st, between the bumpers of a coal car and an oil tank in Shenandoah, Pa. The boy had been playing around the cars with several companions on the evening of the 30th ult., and when he was jammed and killed they ran away and did not tell of what had happened. He was not missed from home that night, and the first intimation his parents had of his death was when they were informed of the discovery of the body.

—Two sharp earthquake shocks, with only a moment's intermission, were felt at Spokane Falls, Wyoming Territory, at 4 o'clock on the morning of the 30th ult. People were awakened from their sleep.

—Thomas F. McGowan, District Attorney of Queens County, New York, has disappeared, and is said to be a defaulter for nearly $20,000.

—A heavy snow storm at Salt Lake City, "which continued in squalls for about twelve hours," ended on the morning of the 1st, "leaving the ground thoroughly soaked."

—A terrible hail storm visited St. Paul, Minnesota, and the surrounding country, at 7 o'clock on the evening of the 1st. The hailstones "varied in size from a pea to a full-grown goose egg, some of the largest weighing four ounces and measuring nine inches in circumference." Glass was broken wherever exposed. A number of small structures, chimneys, etc., were wrecked by the wind. The day had been one of summer heat.

—A fire in Louisville, Kentucky, on the morning of the 2d, destroyed the large warehouse of Brown, Johnson & Co., the nine-story grain elevator of Strater Brothers, fourteen loaded freight cars of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, two dwellings and two stables. The total loss is estimated at about $220,000. All except one of the great wooden shops of the Chicago Forge and Bolt Company, in Chicago, were burned on the evening of the 2d. Four frame buildings, 500 feet in length, filled with costly machinery, were destroyed. The loss is estimated at $125,000. During the fire Bartlett Haslett, a spectator, was fatally injured by a falling derrick, and a fireman had one of his legs crushed. No. 10 breaker of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, at Sugar Notch, was destroyed by fire on the morning of the 2d. Early in the afternoon the coal in the mine was burning, the fire having extended down the shaft several hundred feet. It was decided in the evening to flood the mine. The loss was then estimated at $100,000. The "lower mill" of the Hersey-Bean Lumber Company, at Stillwater, Minnesota, was burned on the 30th ult., with lumber to the value of $40,000. The insurance is $17,000.

—The body of Dr. C. E. Sayles, with the carotid artery severed and a knife in one hand, was found on the 30th ult., near Moorhead, Minnesota. He was a member of the firm of Parkhouse & Sayles, of Valley City, Dakota, which was compelled to suspend because Sayles was one of the bondsmen for Pease, the defaulting treasurer of Barnes county. It is supposed his suicide was caused by the business trouble.

—John A. Snyder, 35 years of age, killed his wife and then cut his own throat, near Ionia, Michigan, on the 30th ult. It is thought he will die. He had shown symptoms of insanity. Mrs. Herman Lyons was murdered near Napa, California, in February last by a farm hand named Peter Olsen, who escaped. M. H. Seibert, a farmer, who lately settled near Bakersfield, "was killed on the 30th ult., by officers who mistook him for Olsen." At Vienna, Wisconsin, on the evening of the 1st, some unknown assassin fired at Mr. and Mrs. John Carbell while they were riding in a wagon. Carbell was killed and his wife fatally injured.

—The main steam pipe on the towboat J. C. Risher exploded on the morning of the 2d, near Allegheny City, Penna. A deck hand, named Hayes, was killed, and Jas. Campbell, engineer, and Edward Durgan, fireman, were fatally scalded. An explosion occurred on the 30th ult., at the saw mill of the Paducah Lumber Company, near Paducah, Kentucky, by which four men were injured, two of them fatally.

—A freight train on the Pennsylvania Railroad was wrecked on the 2d near Gap Station, in Lancaster county. Ten loaded cars and their contents were badly damaged, and both tracks were blocked for several hours.

—At Nicholville, St. Lawrence county, New York, on the evening of the 2d, Charles Morrow went home drunk and began abusing his wife. She fled from the house and he followed, and drawing a revolver shot her in the head and then committed suicide. She lived for about an hour. The wife of Charles Martin, a young farmer near Grand Rapids, Michigan, on the evening of the 2d gave rat poison to her two young children and swallowed some herself. She and one child are dead, but it is thought that the baby will recover. She had not lived happily with her husband.

—A terrible marine disaster happened on the 2d at the northwest point of Channel Harbor, Newfoundland. The Glasgow steamer John Knox, laden with liquors, brick and rolling stock, struck the reefs near Channel Harbor and sank in half an hour. All on board perished. A furious gale of wind, with a heavy landward sea and a dense fog, prevailed at the time of the accident. She had a crew of 30 men. The bodies of 16 have been washed ashore.

—A storm of extraordinary severity raged at Duluth, Minnesota, on the evening of the 1st and morning of the 2d, doing damage to stores, dwellings, streets and sewers estimated at nearly $100,000. The cellars of over fifty houses were filled with water, and freight cars in the St. Paul and Duluth Railroad yards were overturned by the wind. A high wind storm prevailed at Jefferson City, Missouri, on the 2d, unroofing a number of buildings, among them the Lehman Opera House and the Music Hall. A side wall of the Opera House was blown in. A violent wind storm raged at Eau Claire and Ludington, Wisconsin, during the 2d. In Eau Claire signs were blown down, plate glass fronts demolished and houses partially unroofed. In Ludington a dwelling and a barn were demolished.

—The boiler of a switch engine exploded at the Belle Dock Round House, in New Haven, Connecticut, on the morning of the 3d, injuring nine men, all of whom will probably recover. The round house was wrecked and two locomotives were badly damaged. The loss to the railroad company will exceed $20,000.

—Two sharp shocks of earthquake were felt at El Paso, Texas, at 8 minutes past 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 3d. First came a vertical movement lasting several seconds, then after a minute's calm "a very pronounced horizontal wave-like motion." The shocks were felt in every part of the city, and the people ran out of doors. While the vibrations lasted, articles fell from shelves upon the floor, clocks were stopped, plastering was thrown from ceilings and walls, and in some instances, walls were cracked. It is said that "for probably two minutes preceding the shock many persons recognized a distinct and offensive smell of sulphur."

—"The largest gas well in the world," has just been discovered at Fairmount, near Muncie, Indiana. According to a test by the State Geologist of Ohio, its flow is nearly 12,000,000 feet per day. While driving a well on a farm near Mattoon, Illinois on the 3d, natural gas was struck. When ignited the flame rose thirty-five feet in the air.

—Two men, named Brown and O'Hara, sitting on the railroad track at Snowden Station, near Pittsburg, on the evening of the 2d, were killed by a shifting engine. Miss Emma Weiss, aged 20 years, of Wilkesbarre, Penna., was killed by an engine at Mocanqua Station on the afternoon of the 3d.

—A circular saw in a mill at Sissonville, New York, burst on the afternoon of the 2d, killing Joseph Deshaw, 30 years of age, and severely injuring two other men.

—While workmen were loading a gravel train at Dallas, Texas, on the 3d, the bank caved in. One man was killed and four others were badly injured.

—While molten metal was being dumped into a mould in the rail department of the Chicago Rolling Mills, at South Chicago, on the evening of the 2d, an explosion occurred, scattering the liquid metal around. Nine men were injured, four of them—John Burns, James Garrien, Patrick Dolan and James Carney—perhaps fatally.

—A severe shock of earthquake on the afternoon of the 28th ult. extended from Centreville, California, through Arizona and New Mexico to El Paso, Texas. The shock was also felt at Guaymas, Mexico. All the reports agree that the shocks were preceded by a rumbling sound. At Tucson, Arizona, buildings were cracked and otherwise damaged, and "great slices" of Santa Catatina Mountain were torn from its side and thrown into the valley, while vast clouds of dust rose above its summit, 7000 feet above sea level. One towering peak, known as the "Old Castle," has entirely disappeared. Soon after the earthquake a volcanic eruption broke out in the Total Wreck Mountains, 22 miles south of Tucson, and the sky was brilliantly illuminated at night. At Benton, Arizona, walls were cracked, water spouted from ground in the vicinity, and smoke appeared in the direction of the Whetstone Mountains, eight miles distant. Near Tombstone, Arizona, a lake, covering an acre of ground, was buried ur. At Torres, Station, near Guaymas, Mexico, the highest cliff of the Chivato Mountain was seen to fall.

—A fearful explsion occurred in the Victoria Coal Company's mine No. 1, at Nanaimo, on the eastern shore of Vancouver Island, on the evening of the 3d. It is believed that one hundred and fifty men were in the mine at the time. At midnight, twelve men badly burned had been rescued, and several dead bodies found, when the rescuers, after losing one of their number by suffocation, had to give up further atterupts.

—Rev. Charles W. Ward, the minister of Englewood, New Jersey, charged with attempting to murder his wife, was found dead in the house of his counsel, Judge Drew, at Rockland Lake, New York, on the afternoon of the 4th. "It is supposed he took an overdose of chloral," as an empty bottle, which had contained that drug, lay beside him.

—Governor Ross, of Texas, has written a letter saying he cannot attend the Prohibition Convention of that State, to be held in Dallas. He says he will vote against the proposed prohibition amendment, as opposed to the spirit of free institutions. He considers the present laws adepuate to protect public liberty and private rights. He contrasts Texas morally and materially with Maine, where prohibition has long been obtained. Texas has more churches, spends more money on education, has more wealth according to population, has fewer divorces, fewer labor strikes, and fewer paupers than Maine.

—A terrific thunder storm, with heavy hail and hurricane wind, passed over the Allegheny Mountains, in eastern Somerset and western Bedford counties on the evening of the 4th, between 7 and 8 o'clock. Trees were torn up by the roots, the hailstones were "as large as eggs," and a barn was demolished by lightning. Great damage was done by a wind storm in the upper peninsula of Michigan on the afternoon of the 2d. Trees and telegraph poles were leveled, chimneys blown down and buildings unroofed and demolished. At one place a man was killed by a falling tree.

—The Comptroller of the Currency on the 5th authorized the following, among other, banks to begin business: The People's National Bank of New Brunswick, New Jersey, capital $100,000; the Fort Dearborn National Bank of Chicago, capital $500,000; the First National Bank of Decatur, Alabama, capital $100,000.

—While six colored boys, aged from 13 to 17 years, were preparing to cross the river at Wilmington, North Carolina, on the morning of the 5th, on a bird shooting expedition, a gun which was not known to be loaded accidently went off. Two of the boys were killed and two mortally wounded; the latter died soon after. Another boy was severely wounded, but is expected to recover. Rev. Robert Smith and his three sons were dangerously burned by a powder explosion in a coal mine in Dawson, Illinois, on the evening of the 3d.

—In Quebec, on the 5th, Editor Maguire, of the *Mercury*, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and $200 fine for libelling Mayor Langelier and his brother. Maguire charged them with having received a large sum of money from a contractor for securing a contract for city work.

—In Cincinnati, on the 5th, John M. Lewis, colored, who had been a trusted letter carrier for twelve years, was detected in stealing two dollars which had been placed in a decoy letter. He confessed his guilt, and was bound over for an examination.

—At Tionesta, Pennsylvania, on the evening of the 4th, the house of Jacob Wagner was entered by five robbers, who forced Mrs. Wagner "to tell where the money was." Wagner and his son appeared on the scene and one of the robbers was killed, whereupon the others fled. Antonio Gatz, aged 26 years, was stabbed to death by two unknown men on one of the streets of Hazleton, Pennsylvania, at 1 o'clock on the morning of the 5th.

—A number of adobe dwellings in Sabinal, about forty miles south of Albuquerque, New Mexico, were destroyed by the earthquake on the afternoon of the 3d, but no lives were lost. It is reported from El Paso, Texas, that, beside the great shock of the 3d at 3 15 P. M., four others have been felt, one of them, at half-past six o'clock on the evening of the 24th, being very distinct.

The supposed volcano in the Whetstone Mountains of Arizona has turned out to be a large wood fire built by Mexicans.

In the Senate on the 5th the House bill for the incorporation of friendly societies was reported favorably. The Married Persons' Property bill was passed finally. Adjourned.

In the House on the 5th the Rapid Transit bill was passed finally—yeas, 113; nays, 34. A number of appropriation bills were passed, among them the providing for Pennsylvania's representation in the Constitutional Centenary celebration. Adjourned.

—A violent thunder storm broke over Buffalo at 2 o'clock on the morning of the 6th. Two dwellings and a church steeple were struck by lightning and a barn was consumed. Telegrams from various parts of Southern and Central New York and Northern Pennsylvania report violent thunder storms on the 6th. Much property was destroyed and several persons were killed by lightning.

—While Jonn A. Keiger was superintending work at his quarries near Bridgeport, Montgomery county, Penna., on the morning of the 6th, he fell from a ledge and suffered a concussion of the brain, which caused his death in half an hour. He was a town Councilman of Bridgeport.

—Colonel W. H. Bolton, ex-superintendent of second-class matter in the Chicago Post-office, convicted of embezzling about $25,000, was on the 6th, sentenced to four years in the penitentiary.

—At Guaymas, Mexico, on the morning of the 5th, Colonel Arvizer, Lieutenant Guiterez and Louis Rencon were shot dead in accordance with the sentence of court-martial. A few weeks ago they crossed the American line with a squad of soldiers and attempted to release a man held in custody by the local officers.

—Nine tenement houses in Allegheny City, Pa., were burned on the morning of the 6th, and sixty persons rendered homeless. Loss, $15,000. The wood and brush on Cleve mountain, in the Catskills, caught fire within three hundred feet of the Hotel Kaaterskill on the morning of the 5th. The flames were extinguished. Early on the morning of the 6th the fire again broke out on the opposite side of the road, and in the afternoon the hotel was reported in danger. A fire company left Catskill early in the afternoon for the scene.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

In the Senate on the 2d the Legislative Apportionment bill was read for the first time. A message was received from the Governor vetoing the bill to amend the law of 1869 so as to permit railroad and canal companies in Schuylkill county, by the purchase of the stock and lands of manufacturing companies, to engage in manufacturing. The Governor objects that the measure, being special legislation, has not been property advertised; that it is in violation of a constitutional prohibition, and is antagonistic to that provision of the general corporation act which forbids corporations to invest their funds in the stock or bonds of other companies. The veto was sustained by a unanimous vote. Adjourned.

In the Senate, on the 3d, the bill repealing all laws for the election or appointment of tax collectors was indefinitely postponed. The House bills amending certain proceedings before justices of the peace, to prevent the mutilation or destruction of show bills, and empowering courts to direct the removal of remains from burial grounds were passed finally. The House Pharmacy bill was passed after striking out the clause prohibiting a graduate of a medical college from carrying on a drug business until he has had three years' practice in his profession. The Legal Holidays bill was amended to provide that when notes fall due on a Monday which may be a legal holiday they shall be payable on the following Tuesday. The Married Persons Property bill was amended, passed to third reading and ordered to be printed. Adjourned.

In the Senate on the 4th. The House bill graduating wholesale liquor licenses was reported with amendments imposing a uniform license of $500, including in its provisions brewers and distillers, and defining as wholesale dealers those who do not sell in smaller quantity than one quart. The Brooks High License bill was considered on second reading. An amendment offered by Mr. Schnatterly was adopted—23 to 17—providing that licenses shall be classed as general and special, the former where whisky is included among the liquors sold, and the latter where any vinous malt liquors are retailed. On motion of Mr. Rutan, the licenses in boroughs and townships were increased from $150 and $75 to $200 and $100 respectively. On motion of Mr. Cooper, the rate of license in cities other than that in first, second and third class cities was increased from $300 to $400. The rate for special licenses was made, in cities of the first, second and third class, $200; in all other cities $150; in boroughs, $100, and in townships, $50. An amendment was adopted giving the Courts power at any time to revoke the license of a disreputable place. Adjourned.

In the Senate on the 6th, the General Appropriation bill and the bill to prevent the sale of liquor on Memorial Day were reported favorably. The Revenue Revision and Representative Apportionment bills were passed finally. The Governor nominated and the Senate confirmed Joseph C. Ferguson to be the Associate Judge of the Orphans' Court in Philadelphia. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

In the House, on the 2d, the Elevated Railroad bill, known as the "Jones bill," was reported with the substitute proposed by the Philadelphia Councils, providing that railroads whose routes extend through or into any city may elevate or depress so much of them as are in the city limits, provided the consent of City Councils is obtained; and Councils shall have the right to impose restrictions and conditions. Such roads may issue stock and bonds to an amount per mile sufficient to build such road and to pay such damages as may result therefrom, but not to exceed the amount limited by Councils. The Connell bill, providing for the general incorporation of elevated railroad companies, was reported. A communication was received from the Governor announcing that he had signed the bill for an additional Orphans' Court Judge in Philadelphia. Adjourned.

In the House, on the 3d, the following bills passed finally: Senate bill, for maintenance of associations for control of fires and saving of life and property; House bill to establish county boards of health. Bills were also passed for the better protection of wages of labor and supplementary to the Mechanics' Lien law. The General Appropriation bill was passed to third reading. Adjourned.

In the House, on the 4th, the bill allowing labor organizations to call upon the Governor to appoint policemen for them was passed finally. A resolution, offered by Mr. Isenburg, was adopted for the appointment of a committee to investigate the charges of fraud in connection with the report of the Rapid Transit bill. A number of appropriation bills passed second reading. The General Appropriation bill was passed finally. Adjourned.

In the House, on the 6th, the supplement to the act establishing a health office at Philadelphia was passed finally. It gives the Register of Deaths and Marriages authority to administer oaths. The bill to provide an additional law judge for Chester county failed of a Constitutional majority. Mr. Faunce had read a first time by special order Senate bill No. 177, which provides that no steam railroad track shall be laid at grade in Philadelphia hereafter, and that the city in opening new streets over railroad tracks shall deepen or elevate the grade so as to avoid grade crossing. Adjourned.

Nankin's Porcelain Tower.

The city of Nankin, once the capital of China, has for centuries been famous to the "barbarians" of the outer world for its porcelain tower—a relic of the splendor of its ancient days before Peking usurped its dignity as the seat of the empire. The place is now, to a great extent a city of ruins; and the city proper has shrunk to one-fourth of its former dimensions. The porcelain tower was built quite early in the fifteenth century, by order of the Emperor Yuhgloh, and as a work of filial piety.

It was a monument to the memory of his mother, and he determined that its beauty should as far outshine that of any similar memorial as the transcendent virtues of the parent, in her son's eye, surpassed those of the rest of her sex. The estimated cost is more than three-quarters of a million of our money. The work was commenced at noon on a certain day in 1413, and occupied nearly twenty years in its completion. The total height of the porcelain tower was more than two hundred feet, and it was faced from top to bottom with finest porcelain, glazed and colored. It consisted of four stories, surmounted by a spire, on the top of which was a ball of brass richly gilded.

From this ball eight iron chains extend to as many projecting points on the roof, and from each chain was suspended a bell, which hung over the tower. The same arrangement was carried out in every story. These bells added very much to the graceful appearance of the tower, breaking its otherwise formal and monotonous outlines.

Around the outer face of each story were several apertures for lanterns, and when these were illuminated, we are told in the magniloquent language of the Chinese historian, "their light illuminated the entire heavens, moving the hearts of men and entirely removing human misery." It is not difficult to imagine, however, that the appearance of the tower on such occasions must have been beautiful in the extreme.

On the top of the tower were placed two large brazen vessels and a bowl, which together contained various costly articles in the nature of an offering and a charm to avert evil influences. Among those were several pearls of various colors, each said to possess miraculous properties, together with other precious stones and a quantity of gold and silver. In this connection, designed to represent the best treasures of the state, were also placed a box of tea, some small pieces of silk, and copies of some ancient Chinese writings. The tower was demolished in 1853.

An Earthquake District.

Prof. Geikie says: "Undoubtedly the most curious earthquake district of the British Islands is that of Comrie, in Perthshire. It lies on the southern edge of the Highland Mountains, which are marked off from the region of the low lands by a great line of fracture in the earth's crust that runs across the islands from sea to sea. Toward the close of last century the earliest recorded underground movements of that locality were observed. In the year 1839 the shocks began to be more frequent and violent, and they continued with such vigor that no fewer than 274 were counted in the two years that followed the 3d of October, 1839. Since that time there has been comparatively quiescence, though every now and then another tremor occurs to remind the inhabitants that the rocks below have by no means come to a final condition of equilibrium."

Iron and Brick.

The causes of the gradual loosening of the iron work in buildings constructed of brick and iron have been made the subject of a careful inquiry by a London engineer, who finds that the phenomenon is largely due to the difference in expansion of the two materials under the influence of temperature. Iron fronts facing to the south become loosened far sooner than fronts facing northerly. Iron floors, girders and beams become sources of destruction rather than permanence, also, in buildings in which extremes of temperature are necessary.

THE MARKETS.

PROVISIONS—		
Beef city fam bl	—	@10 50
Hams	22 00	@23 00
Pork Mess	16 50	@17 00
Prime Mess, new	15 50	@16 00
Sides smoked	— 9¾	@— —
Shoulders smoked	— 7	@— 7¼
do in salt	— 6¾	@— 7
Smoked Beef	— 15	@— 16
Lard Western bls	7 62½	@— —
Lard loose	7 00	@ 7 25
FLOUR—		
West. and Pa. sup.	2 50	@ 2 75
Pa. Family	3 65	@ 3 80
Minn Clear	3 75	@ 4 25
Pat. Wst Wht	4 50	@ 4 85
Rye Flour	2 75	@ 2 85
GRAIN—		
Wheat No. 1 red	— 97½	@— —
Rye	— 55	@— —
Corn, No. 2 White	— —	@— —
No. 3	— 52	@— 50½
Oat, No. 1 White	— 37½	@— 38
No. 2 do	— 37	@— —
No. 2 Mixed	— 35	@— —
FISH—		
Mackerel, Large 1s	38 —	@45 —
No. 2 Shore	— —	@18 —
Herring, Lab	5 50	@ 6 50
SUGAR—		
Powdered	813-16	@6
Granulated	5.72	@—5.78
Confec. A	5¼	@—
HAY AND STRAW—		
Timothy, choice	13 50	@— —
Mixed	10 00	@13 00
Cut Hay	13 00	@14 00
Rye Straw	13 50	@— —
Wheat Straw	— —	@— —
WOOL—		
Ohio, Penna., and W. Va. Fleece XX and above	42	@34
Common	29	@30
Unwashed medium	25	@30

NEWS IN BRIEF.

—A Chinese lady with a two and one-half inch foot is to be seen at a dime show in New York.

—A horse in Edinburgh, Scotland, dexterously catches rats that come anywhere near his manger.

—New engines and the removal of the paddles are expected to give the Great Eastern a speed of twenty knots.

—To the record of great physical exploits must be added that of a man in Texas who sucked two dozen eggs at a sitting.

—Efficient service was rendered by a female fire brigade—composed of the operatives—during a recent fire in an English mill.

—Residents of an avenue in Pittsburg arose on a recent morning to find that rascals had carried off the steps of their dwellings.

—The Maine Legislature killed a bill preventing the sale of cigarettes to minors, because its projectors made the fine too heavy.

—Fourteen clocks keep the time at the State House in Augusta, Maine, all eight-day. Two of the clocks are over forty years of age.

—A man in Pennsylvania bought a pair of white rabbits a year ago. He now has seventy rabbits, the offspring of the original pair.

—The tax on natural gas pipes in Pittsburg is reported to exceed $1,500,000 per annum, indicating a marvellous rate of expansion in the natural gas industry.

—During a recent shower at Rockport, Indiana, 240 live catfish from 3 to 8 inches long fell to the ground. They were gathered and many of them eaten.

—The Hudson county, New Jersey, Board of Freeholders are preparing for the construction of a great boulevard from one end of the county to the other, to cost $1,000,000 or more.

—A West Newbury farmer recently sent two tons of cabbages to a Boston commission house, and after the freight, commission and storage had been deducted, he had only 96 cents left.

—The wages of sailors at San Francisco have been increased to $30 per month to Hawaiian Island, $35 to bar harbors, and $40 to outside ports. It is said the advance was prompted by a scarcity of men.

—Suit has been brought by one of the audience of a burlesque entertainment against one of the performers, because while singing a topical song, she pointed to him and otherwise rendered him ridiculous.

—An organ grinder living in Hoboken, N. J., took his savings, amounting to $1066, out of his strong box recently and gave them to his son to deposit in a savings bank. Son has not been heard from since.

—The University of Zurich numbers this year 482 students (inclusive of 44 young women), of whom 41 are studying theology, 56 (one young woman among them) law, 205 (20 young women) medicine, and 143 (17 young women) philosophy.

—The Standard Oil Company are reported to be about contracting for an iron vessel to carry oil in bulk for the coastwise trade. It will be built at one of the shipyards on the Delaware river. The new craft will have a capacity of 250,000 gallons.

—The alloys of aluminum and silicum are now regularly quoted in the engineering journals. Aluminum brass, said to have a tensile strength of 65,000 to 80,000 pounds, with an elongation of five to ten per cent., is quoted at 20 cents per pound.

—The sanitary condition of the Treasury Department in Washington is being investigated, and the nuisances found abated. A ventilating shaft, heated by coils of steam pipe, will be erected to carry off the foul air from the large main sewer under the building.

—A crank from North Carolina was arrested in Washington recently as a vagrant. He stated that he had tramped to Washington to take the President's chair, if there was no objection. There were serious objections, so he was sent to the farm for thirty days.

—Mississippi tax collectors have been notified, in view of the recent decision of the Supreme Court on the subject, to stop collecting the tax of $25 on commercial "drummers" (and $250 on whisky salesmen) in that State. The State derived about $40,000 from this source.

—The first steel cruiser ever built in China, it is claimed, was recently launched from a ship yard at Whampoa. She fulfilled the tests required and will be used by the Portuguese Government for the defence of Manilla. The building of such a vessel by native workmen is a long stride in the industrial arts by the Chinese.

—It is estimated that 8,000,000 of umbrellas are made in this country annually. The number imported is not stated. There is hardly any article we use that we don't get somewhat attached to, but an umbrella rarely stays long enough to enter into this category.

Louisiana, and said to be the largest known, runs 100 miles north and south. The immense tract is divided into convenient pastures, with stations or ranches every six miles. The fencing alone cost nearly $50,000.

—A natural curiosity has been discovered at Solothurn, Switzerland, the centre of a large watch manufacturing district. It is the nest of a wagtail, built wholly of long spiral steel shavings, without the least part of vegetable or animal fibre used in its construction. The nest has been preserved in the Museum of Natural History.

—The bounty of five cents placed on each jack rabbit scalp is resulting in great slaughter of the pests in California. The Elko *Independent* says that, on a recent day, certificates for bounty on 20,000 scalps were presented to the Board of County Commissioners; and the Harney Valley *News* tells of a wagon load of 7,000 scalps starting for the county seat.

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

Behind the Counter.

"A certain woman named Lydia, a seller of purple," etc.—ACTS 16:14.

"Seest thou a man diligent in his business? he shall stand before kings."—PROVERBS 22:29.

THE first passage introduces to you Lydia, a Christian merchantess. Her business is to deal in purple cloths or silks. She is not a giggling nonentity, but a practical woman not ashamed to work for her living. All the other women of Philippi and Thyatira have been forgotten, but God has made immortal in our text Lydia, the Christian saleswoman.

The other text shows you a man with head, and hand, and heart, and foot all busy toiling on up until he gains a princely success. "Seest thou a man diligent in his business? he shall stand before kings." In these two passages there is great

ENCOURAGEMENT FOR MEN AND WOMEN

who will be busy, but no solace for those who are waiting for good luck to show them, at the foot of the rainbow, a casket of buried gold. It is folly for anybody in this world to wait for something to turn up. It will turn down. The law of thrift is as inexorable as the law of the tides. I would like to fire the ambition of young people. I have no sympathy with those who would prepare young folks for life by whittling down their expectations. That man or woman will be worth nothing to Church or State who begins life cowed down. The business of Christianity is not to quench, but to direct human ambition. Therefore it is that I come out this morning and utter words of encouragement to those who are occupied as

CLERKS IN THE STORES

and shops and banking-houses of the country, You say, "Why select one class, and talk to one specially this morning?" For the same reason that a surgeon does not open the door of a hospital and throw in a bushel of prescriptions, saying. "Come, now, and get your medicine." He first feels the pulse, watches the symptoms, and then prescribes for that particular case. So to-day I must be specific.

I. In the first place, I counsel clerks to remember that for the most part their

CLERKSHIP IS ONLY A SCHOOL

from which they are to be graduated. It takes about eight years to get one of the learned professions. It takes about eight years to get to be a merchant. Some of you will be clerks all your lives, but the vast majority of you are only in a transient position. After awhile, some December day, the head men of the firm will call you into the back office, and they will say to you, "Now, you have done well by us; we are going to do well by you. We invite you to have an interest in our concern." You will bow to that edict very gracefully.

Either in the story or bank where you are now, or in some other store or bank, you will take a higher position than that which you now occupy. So I feel to-day that I am standing before people who will yet have their hand on the helm of the world's commerce, and you will turn it this way or that; now clerks, but to be bankers, importers, insurance company directors, shippers, contractors, superintendents of railroads—your voice mighty "on 'Change" —standing foremost in the great financial and religious enterprises of the day. For, though we who are in the professions may, on the platform, plead for the philanthropies, after all, the merchants must come forth with their millions to sustain the movement. Therefore,

BE PATIENT AND DILIGENT

in this transition position. You are now where you can learn things you can never learn in any other place. What you consider your disadvantages are your grand opportunity. You see an affluent father some day come down on a prominent street with his son, who has just graduated from the university, and establishing him in business, putting one hundred thousand dollars of capital in the store. Well, you are envious. You say, "Oh, if I only had a chance like that young man—if I only had a father to put one hundred thousand dollars in a business for me, then I would have some chance!"

BE NOT ENVIOUS.

You have advantages over that young man which he has not over you. As well might I come down to the docks when a vessel is about to sail for Valparaiso, and say, "Let me pilot this ship out of the Narrows." Why, I would sink crew and cargo before I got out of the harbor, simply because I know nothing about pilotage. Wealthy sea captains put their sons before the mast for the reason that they know that it is the only place where they can learn to be successful sailors. It is only under drill that people get to understand pilotage and navigation, and I want you to understand that it takes no more skill to conduct a vessel out of the harbor and across the sea than to steer a commercial establishment clear of the rocks.

You see every day the folly of people going into a business they know nothing about. A man makes a fortune in one business; thinks there is another occupation more comfortable; goes into it and sinks all. Many of the commercial establishments of our cities are giving to their clerks a mercantile education as thorough as Yale, or Harvard, or Princeton are giving scientific attainment to the students matriculated. The reason there are so many men foundering in business from year to year is because their early mercantile education was neglected. Ask these men high in commercial circles, and theg will tell you they thank God for this severe discipline of their early clerkship. You can afford to endure the wilderness march, if it is going to end in the vineyards and orchards of the promised land. But you say, "Will the

WOMANLY CLERKS

in our stores have promotion?" Yes. Time is coming when women will be as well paid for their toil in mercantile circles as men are now paid for their toil. Time is coming when a woman will be allowed to do anything she can do well. It is only a little while ago when women knew nothing of telegraphy, and they were kept out of a great many commercial circles where they are now welcome; and the time will go on until the woman who at one counter in a store sells ten thousand dollars' worth of goods in a year will get as high a salary as the man who at the other counter of the same store sells ten thousand dollars' worth of goods. All honor to Lydia, the Christian saleswoman.

And in passing, I may as well say that you merchants who have female clerks in your stores ought to treat them with great courtesy and kindness. When they are not positively engaged, let them sit down. In England and the United States physicians have protested against the habit of compelling the womanly clerks in the stores to stand when it was not necessary for them to stand. Therefore I add to the protest of physicians the protest of the Christian Church, and in the name of good health and that God who has made her constitution more delicate than man's, I demand that you let her sit down.

II. The second counsel I have to give to the clerks is that you seek out what are the

LAWFUL REGULATIONS.

of your establishment, and then submit to them. Every well-ordered house has its usages. In military life, on ship's deck, in commercial life, there must be order and discipline. Those people who do not learn how to obey will never know how to command. I will tell you what young man will reach ruin, financial and moral; it is the young man who thrusts his thumb into his vest and says, "Nobody shall dictate to me, I am my own master; I will not submit to the regulations of this house." Between an establishment in which all the employes are under thorough discipline and the establishment in which the employes do about as they choose, is the difference between success and failure—between rapid accumulation and utter bankruptcy. Do not come to the store ten minutes after the time. Be there within two seconds after. Do not think anything too insignificent to do well. Do not say, "It's only just once." From the most important transaction in commerce down to the particular style in which you tie a string around a bundle, obey orders.

DO NOT GET EASILY DISGUSTED.

While others in the store may lounge, or fret, or complain, you go with ready hands and cheerful face and contented spirit to your work. When the bugle sounds, the good soldier asks no questions, but shoulders his knapsack, fills his canteen, and listens for the command of "March!" Do not get the idea that your interests and those of your employer are antagonistic. His success will be your honor. His embarrassment will be your dismay. Expose none of the frailties of the firm. Tell no store secrets. Do not blab. Rebuff those persons who come to find out from clerks what ought never be known outside the store. Do no be among those young men who take on a mysterious air when something is said against the firm that employs them, as much as to say, "I could tell you somethings if I would, but I won't." Do not be among those who imagine they can build themselves up by pulling somebody else down. Be not ashamed to be a subaltern.

III. Again, I counsel clerks in this house to search out what are the

UNLAWFUL AND DISHONEST DEMANDS

of an establishment, and resist them. In the six thousand years that have passed, there has never been an occasion when it was one's duty to sin against God. It is never right to do wrong. If the head men of the firm expect of you dishonesty, disappoint them. "Oh," you say, "I should lose my place then." Better lose your place than lose your soul. But you will not lose your place. Christian heroism is always honored. You go to the head man of your store and say, "Sir, I want to serve you; I want to oblige you; it is from no lack of industry on my part, but this thing seems to me to be wrong, and it is a sin against my conscience, it is a sin against God, and I beg you, sir, to excuse me." He may flush up and swear, but he will cool down, and he will have more admiration for you than for those who submit to his evil dictation; and while they sink, you will rise.

DO NOT GIVE UP YOUR CHARACTER,

young man, because of seeming temporary advantage. Under God, that is the only thing you have to build on. Give up that, you give up everything. That employer asks a young man to hurt himself for time and for eternity who expects him to make a wrong entry, or change an invoice, or say goods cost so much when they cost less, or impose upon the verdancy of a customer, or misrepresent a style of fabric. How dare he demand of you anything so insolent!

There is one style of temptation that comes on a great many of our clerks, and that is upon those who are engaged in what is called

"DRUMMING."

Now, that occupation is just as honorable as any other, if it be conducted in accord with one's conscience. In this day, when there are so many rivalries in business, all our commercial establishments ought to have men abroad who are seeking out for opportunities of merchandise. There can be no objection to that. But there are professed Christian merchants in the week-night prayer-meeting who have clerks abroad in New York conducting merchants of Cincinnati and Chicago and St. Louis through the debaucheries of the great town, in order to secure their custom for the store. There are in stores in New York and Brooklyn drawers in which there are kept moneys which the clerks are to go and get whatever they want to conduct these people through the dissipations of the city. The head men of the firm know it and in some places actually demand it—professed Christian merchants. One would think that the prayer would freeze on their lips, and they would fall back dead at the sound of their own song. What chance is there for young men when commercial establishments expect such things? Oh, young men, disappoint the expectation of that firm—disappoint those customers, if these things are expected of you! You may sell an extra case or goods; you may sell an extra roll of silk; but the trouble is, *you may have to throw your soul to boot* in the bargain.

IV. Again, I counsel all clerks to conquer the trials of their particular position. One great trial for clerks is the

INCONSIDERATION OF CUSTOMERS.

There are people who are entirely polite everywhere else, but gruff and dictatorial and contemptible when they come into a store to buy anything. There are thousands of men and women who go from store to store to price things, without any idea of purchase. They are not satisfied until every roll of goods is brought down and they have pointed out all the real or imaginary defects. They try on all kinds of kid gloves, and stretch them out of shape, and they put on all styles of cloak and walk to the mirror to see how it would look, and then they sail out of the store, saying, "I will not take it to-day," which means, "I don't want it at all," leaving the clerk amid a wreck of ribbons, and laces, and cloths, to smooth out five hundred dollars' worth of goods—not one cent of which did that man or woman buy or expect to buy. Now I call that dishonest on the part of the customer.

Then a great trial comes to clerks in the fact that they see

THE PARSIMONIOUS SIDE

of human nature. You talk about lies behind the counter—there are just as many lies before the counter. Augustine speaks of a man who advertised that he would, on a certain occasion, tell the people what was in their hearts. A great crowd assembled, and he stepped to the front and said, "I will tell you what is in your hearts; to buy cheap and sell dear!" Oh, people of Brooklyn, lay not aside your urbanity when you come into a store. Treat the clerks like gentlemen and ladies, proving yourself to be a gentleman or a lady. Remember that if the prices are high and your purse is lean, that is no fault of the clerks. And if you have a son or a daughter amid those perplexities of commercial life, and such a one comes home all worn out, be lenient, and know that the martyr at the stake no more certainly needs the grace of God than our young people amid the seven-times heated exasperations of a clerk's life!

Then there are all the trials which come to clerks from the treatment of

INCONSIDERATE EMPLOYERS.

There are professed Christian men in this city who have no more regard for their clerks than they have for the scales on which the sugars are weighed. A clerk is no more than so much store furniture. No consideration for their rights or their interests. Not one word of encouragement from sunrise to sunset, nor from January to December. But when anything goes wrong—a streak of dust on the counter or a box with the cover off—thunder showers of scolding. Men imperious, capricious, cranky toward their clerks—their whole manner as much as to say, "All the interest I have in you is to see what I can get out of you."

Then there are all the trials of

INCOMPETENT WAGES.

Some of you remember when the war broke out and all merchandise went up, and merchants were made millionaires in six months by the simple raise in the value of goods. Did the clerks get advantage of that rise? Sometimes, not always. I saw estates gathered in those times over which the curse of God has hung ever since. The cry of unpaid men and women in those stores reached the Lord of Sabaoth, and the indignation of God has been around those establishments ever since; rumbling in the carriage wheels, flashing in the chandeliers, glowing from the crimson upholstery, thundering in the long roll of the tenpin alley. Such men may build up palaces of merchandise heaven high, but after awhile a disaster will come along, and will put one hand on this pillar, and another hand on that pillar, and throw itself forward until down will come the whole structure, crushing the worshippers like grapes in a wine-press.

Then there are boys in establishments who are ruined—in prosperous establishments—ruined by their lack of compensation. In how many prosperous stores it has been for the last twenty years that boys were given just enough money to teach them how to steal! Some were seized upon by the police. The vast majority of instances were not known. The head of the firm asked, "Where is George now?" "Oh, he isn't here any more." A lad might

BETTER STARVE TO DEATH

on a blasted heath than take one cent from his employer. Woe be to that employer who unnecessarily puts a temptation in a boy's way! There have been great establishments in these cities building marble palaces, their owners dying worth millions and millions and millions, who made a vast amount of their estate out of the blood and muscle and nerve of half-paid clerks. Such men as—well, I will not mention any name; but I mean men who have gathered up vast estates at the expense of the people who were ground under their heel. "Oh," say such merchants, "if you don't like it here, then go and get a better place." As much as to say, "I've got you in my grip, and I mean to hold you; you can't get any other place."

Oh, what a contrast we see between such men and those Christian merchants of Brooklyn and New York who to-day are sympathetic with their clerks—when they pay the salary, acting in this way, "This salary that I give you is not all my interest in you. You are an immortal man; you are an immortal woman; I am interesfed in your present and your everlasting welfare; I want you to understand that, if I am a little higher up in this store, I am beside you in Christian sympathy." Go back forty years to

ARTHUR TAPPEN'S STORE

in New York—a man whose worst enemies never questioned his honesty. Every morning he brought all the clerks and accountants and the weighers into a room for devotion. They sang. They prayed. They exhorted. On Monday morning the clerks were asked where they had attended church on the previous day, and what the sermons were about. It must have sounded strangely, that voice of praise along the streets where the devotees of mammon were counting their golden beads. You say, Arthur Tappen failed. Yes; he was unfortunate, like a great many good men; but I understand he met all his obligations before he left this world, and I know he died in the peace of the Gospel, and that he is before the throne of God to-day. If that be failing, I wish that you might all fail.

There are a great many young men in this city—yea, in this house—who want a word of encouragement, Christian encouragement.

ONE SMILE OF GOOD CHEER

would be worth more to them to-morrow morning in their places of business than a present of fifty thousand dollars ten years hence. Oh, I remember the apprehension and the tremor of entering a profession! I remember very well the man who greeted me in the ecclesiastical court with the tip ends of the long fingers of the left hand; and I remember the other man who took my hand in both of his and said, "God bless you, my brother; you have entered a glorious profession; be faithful to God and He will see you through." Why I feel this minute the thrill of that hand-shaking, though the man who gave me the Christian grip has been in heaven twenty-five years. There are old men to-day who can look back to forty years ago, when some one said a kind word to them. Now, old men, pay back what you got then.

It is a great art for old men to be able to encourage the young. There are many young people in our cities who have come from inland counties of our own State—from the granite hills of the North, from the savannas of the South, from the prairies of the West. They are here to get their fortune. They are in boarding-houses where everybody seems to be thinking of himself. They want companionship and they want Christian encouragement. Give it to them.

My word is to all clerks in this house,

BE MIGHTIER THAN YOUR TEMPTATIONS.

A Sandwich Islander used to think when he slew an emeny all the strength of that enemy came into his own right arm. And I have to tell you that every misfortune you conquer is so much added to your moral power. With omnipotence for a lever and the throne of God for a fulcrum, you can move earth and heaven. While there are other young men putting the cup of sin to their lips, stoop down and drink out of the fountains of God, and you will rise up strong to thresh the mountains. The ancients use to think that pearls were fallen raindrops, which, touching the surface of the sea, hardened into gems, then dropped to the bottom. I have to tell you to-day that storms of trial have showered imperishable pearl into many a young man's lap. Oh! while you have goods to sell, remember you have a soul to save.

In a hospital a Christian captain, wounded a few days before, got delirious, and in the midnight hour he sprang out on the floor of the hospital, thinking he was in the battle, crying, "Come on, boys! Forward! Charge!" Ah! he was only battling the spectres of his own brain. But it is no imaginary conflict into which I call you, young man, today. There are ten thousand spiritual foes that would capture you. In the name of God, up and at them. After the last store has been closed, after the last bank has gone down, after the shuffle of the quick feet on the Custom House steps has stopped, after the long line of merchantmen on the sea have taken sail of flame, after Brooklyn, and New York, and London, and Vienna have gone down into the grave where Thebes and Babylon and Tyre lie buried, after the great fire-bells of the Judgment Day have tolled at the burning of a world—on that day all the affairs of banking houses and stores will come

UP FOR INSPECTION.

Oh, what an opening of account books! Side by side, the clerks and the men who employed them—the people who owned thread-and-needle stores on the same footing with the Stewarts, and the Delanos, and the Abbotts, and the Barings. Every invoice made out—all the labels of goods—all certificates of stock—all lists of prices—all private marks of the firm now explained so everybody can understand them. All the maps of cities that were never built, but in which lots were sold. All bargains. All gougings. All snap judgments. All false entries. All embezzlements of trust funds. All swindles in coal, and iron, and silver, and stocks. All Swartouts, and Huntingtons, and Ketchums. On that day, when the cities of this world are smoking in the last conflagration.

THE TRIAL

will go on; and down in an avalanche of destruction will go those who wronged man or woman, insulted God and defied the judgment. Oh, that will be a great day for you, honest Christian clerk! No getting up early; no retiring late; no walking around with weary limbs; but a mansion in which to live, and a realm of light, and love, and joy over which to hold everlasting dominion. Hoist him up from glory to glory, and from song to song, and from throne to throne; for while others go down into the sea with their gold like a millstone hanging to their neck, this one shall come up the heights of amethyst and alabaster, holding in his right hand the pearl of great price in a sparkling, glittering, flaming casket.

Land and Water has done a useful service in pointing out the value of the wide-spread belief that ivy trained against the walls of a dwelling-house is productive of damp walls and general unhealthiness. The very opposite of this is really the case. If anyone will carefully examine an ivy clad wall after a shower of rain, he will notice that while the overlapping leaves have conducted the water from point until it has reached the ground, the wall beneath is perfectly dry and dusty. More than this, the the thirsty shotts which force their way into every crevice of the structure which will afford a firm hold, act like suckers in drawing out any particle of moisture for their own nourishment. The ivy, in fact, acts like a great coat, keeping the house from wet and warm into the bargain. One more virtue it has, in giving to the ugliest structure an evergreen beauty.

As a finish or covering for walls and ceilings pulverized steatite is coming into use quite satisfactorily. It is simply soapstone. It takes a high polish, is pearl gray in tint, is said to present the best possible surface for painting, either in oil or water-color, and, what is very desirable, it will neither crack nor chip. It is claimed for it that it is a non-conductor and non-absorbent; that it can be washed without injury; nails can be driven into it without damage. When subject to heat, moisture and chemical fumes it gives no smell, and it does not turn yellow with age. It is thought to be especially adapted for hospitals, factories, cellars, markets, etc.

ORIGIN OF FASHIONS.

Man's and Woman's Slavery to the Whim's of those High in Social Station.

In observing the characteristics and changes of fashion it is impossible not to ridicule them. We may become familiarized with a present fashion and so see nothing preposterous in the attire in which humanity may clothe itself; but when we look back historically to the many devices which have been used for her occasions we find abundance of amusement in the records of luxurious folly. The queen of fantasy has been denounced with the anathemas of the church, stigmatized with the ridicule of the stage and apparently crushed by sumptuary enactments; but "*resurgam*" is written on her brow and she stalks triumphant in every age.

Many of the fashions of former days were invented to conceal some deformity of person. Hoops, cushions, paniers and other monstrous devices were substituted to make up for certain unkindness of Nature, who had not graced all her creatures with the forms to which they considered themselves entitled. Thus patches were invented in England in the reign of Edward VI. by a foreign lady, who concealed with one an eruption on her face, and to such a height was the fashion carried that the ladies cut their black patches into divers grotesque forms, such as rings, crosses, crowns, etc. In a book published at the time the author has prefixed a picture of Virtue and of Vice, in which virtue is modestly represented as wearing a plain black dress and hood, with a'kerchief covering her neck; and Vice with a low-cut dress wears no 'kerchief over the parts which modesty should hide, and with a face variously figured with patches most curiously devised of all manner of fantastical conceits.

Full-bottomed wigs were invented by a French barber named Duviller for the purpose of concealing a deformity in the shoulder of the Dauphin of France, and, while the beau monde in England, wore their hair luxuriant, the bench and the bar were seen with the enormous wig, and the physicians appreciated conjointly the magical effect that was paid to it by the world.

To hide his ill-made legs, Charles VII. of France introduced long coats, reaching to the ground, and Henry, Duke of Anjou, wore shoes, whose points extended fully two feet, to conceal an excrescence on one of his toes. So, also, when Francis I. was obliged to wear his hair short on account of a wound he had received on his head, it became the prevailing fashion of the time.

Conceive, if you can, a beau and belle of the time of Queen Elizabeth, the beau dressed in his starched doublet, his luxurious curls, mustache and beard starched to a point, his enormous breeches pushed out to a most laughable excess, being stuffed with wool, hair, feathers, or other light material—to all of which was attached a rapier of about four feet in length, sticking about horizontally from his side; the belle, with a standing ruff rising above her head, her stays or bodice so long-waisted that it reached to her knees, with a large hoop farthingale that extended around her like a capacious tub, making it impossible for her beau to impress his love upon her distant lips, and which allowed him only to come in contact with extended hands. Yet such was the dominion of fashion that these creatures walked the earth, not with the commiseration of mankind, but with the same envy that the world now looks upon her disciples who parade together as the mincing monkey and the divinely drooping kangaroo.

The Russian Soldier.

He is, under ordinary circumstances, a soft-hearted, good-natured fellow, but there are savage instincts in his semi-barbarous nature which render him capable of any brutality, if he is once thoroughly excited. The awful attrocities committed during the late persecutions of the Jews are still fresh in our minds, and bear witness to the savagery of the Russian peasant, and the treatment experienced by the Turcomans, both after the capture of Khiva and the fall of Geok Tepe, show that, at all events in Asia, the authorities even encourage the worst passion of the soldier. Perhaps Skobeleff's greatest quality as a successful general was his thorough appreciation of the peculiarities of the men he commanded. He had a wonderful hold on their sympathies, and he enjoyed a popularity with the rank and file such as no other Russian general has ever acquired. It was Skobeleff who conducted the pursuit and harrying of the wretched Yomud Turcomans after Khiva, so vividly described by his friend and admirer, the American correspondent MacGahan; and it was Skobeleff who, after the storming of Geok Tepe, and the route of its brave Tekke defenders, gave 25 hours' complete liberty to his excited soldiers to work their wicked will on the persons and property of the defenseless families of the dispersed Turcomans. Skobeleff thoroughly understood his men, and reestablished his control as deliberately as he permitted unbridled license. For exactly 24 hours the captors of Geok Tepe were uncontrolled; within six hours of the termination of that period two soldiers were shot for trifling crimes. This circumstance, coupled with the fact of Skobeleff's great popularity in the army, gives a striking indication of the character of the Russian soldier as judged by the man who knew him best.

NORTHERN APPETITES.

Something About the Table Customs of People of the Arctic Circle.

In appearance an Esquimau somewhat resembles a Chinaman, but has a darker skin, said an Arctic traveler to a reporter. He is short, stout, full-faced, very oily, and rather odorous, but genial and full of hospitality. To a stranger some of their customs seem strange and, perhaps, a little barbarous, but as one becomes acquainted with them these notions gradually fade away. Their food, perhaps from choice, but also from necessity, is raw flesh, being that seals, walrus and reindeer, chiefly; but sea and land birds and an occasional polar bear also contribute to the Esquimau's larder. To a sensitive person I have no doubt that it would be a repulsive sight to see, for instance, two or three Esquimau children enjoying what would here be called a "piece." This would probably be a newly killed duck, which, after being stripped of a few of the larger and more indigestible feathers, would be torn to pieces and disposed of so quickly that, if it were not for a certain percentage of blood and feathers which remain about the mouths of the consumers, one could scarcely tell what became of it. When an Esquimau family gather around to enjoy a meal, their food is treated in the same way, but perhaps on a larger scale. A seal would probably replace the bird, but from it the skin would first be cut and laid down to form a dish for the reception of the liquid and most highly valued part of the animal. From this basin the members of the family dip with skin cups, or very often some of my old meat cans, and from the carcass hack and carve with their knives, not uutil they have had sufficient, but, as a rule, until there is nothing left but the skin and cleaned bones. I have seen a family of four sit down about a newly-killed seal and in about ten minutes dispatch the whole of it. This was not a time when they were hungry, but when they were being well fed from storehouse. You may think that this does not speak well for my liberality in dealing out supplies, but I assure you that an Esquimau can eat almost an unlimited amount at any time. A whaling captain who wintered about seventy miles west of where I was stationed told me (these never exaggerate) that a quarter of reindeer formed a very average lunch for an Esquimau. On one occasion of which I know of, when a large number of natives were engaged in a great feast on the skin of a whale, one old lady ate to such excess that she soon became helpless, and, as her friends thought, soon died. They, out of respect to the old lady, trailed her out to a convenient place and covered her up with snow. The time when this happened was about the middle of May, so that the frost was not very severe, but I should think would be sufficient to cause rheumatism. Whether it did or not I do not know, but after having lain dormant three days the corpse kicked off the snow and came out ready to resume her debauch.

Vegetable Life in the Everglades.

The Everglades, says the correspondent, present a world of vegetable life of a semi-tropical character. The India-rubber tree abounds in sufficient growth to suggest its subjection to utility. Many of the trees are of large size, varying from twenty to fifty feet in height, and having diameters often exceeding two feet. Their growth is suggestive of many purely tropical species, the limbs bending over and taking root in the soil. When notched they emit a white fluid in large quantities, which gradually thickens and becomes dark in color. The cabbage-palms are the most conspicuous objects throughout the regions. They grow on all islands and on the outskirts. Their appearance in a windstorm is very much like a cluster of inverted umbrellas braced against a gale. The cypress presents the same peculiar appearance here as elsewhere. its roots bend over, above ground and water, with an appearance not unlike a human knee when doubled. These innumerable projections, appropriately termed "cypress knees," are undoubtedly the culmination of an effort on the part of nature to propogate new trees, with the result of producing rudimentary trunks. Buttonwood, ash and other trees are found on the islands, and intersperse the environing clumps of woodland. The most dense semi-tropical growth lies between Lake Okeechobee and the sawgrass. Here is a belt of trees comprising every species of the regions, thickly interlaced with the vines of gourd, and often forming a solid, almost impenetrable, wall.

Japanese Foot-Gear.

In Japan children's shoes are made of blocks of wood secured with cords. The stocking resembles a mitten, having a place for the great toe. As these shoes are lifted only by the toes, the heels make a rattling sound as their owners walk, which is quite stunning in a crowd. They are not worn in a house, as they would injure the soft straw mats with which the floors are covered. You leave your shoes at the door. Every house is built with reference to the number of mats required for the floors, each room having from eight to sixteen, and in taking lodging you pay for a mat. They think it extravagant in us to reqire a whole room to ourselves. The Japanese shoe gives perfect freedom to the foot. The beauty of the human foot is only seen in the Japanese. They have no corns, no ingrowing nails, no distorted joints. Our toes are cramped until they are deformed, and are in danger of extinction. The Japanese have the full use of their toes, and to them they are almost like fingers. Nearly every mechanic makes use of his toes in holding his work. Every toe is fully developed. Their shoes cost a penny, and will last six months.

Russia's coal fields on the Black sea and in its neighborhood are almost equal in extent to those of Great Britain, but, whereas England produces 100,000,000 and 150,000,050 tons a year, the yield of the Russian coal mines for the last year for which statistics are attainable, was about 135,000

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR and PROP'R

CENTRE HALL, PA., MAY 11, 1887.

SPRING GOODS SPRING GOODS SPRING GOODS SPRING GOODS

—O—SPRING -:- GOODS.—O—

We wish to announce to our many customers in Penns Valley that we are daily receiving new goods. The Spring Styles are out and we are getting them early in the season. Come along and see the New Styles.

FISH! FISH! FISH! FISH!
FISH! FISH! FISH! FISH!

We have just receivee a large lot of Fish, and are sending them out at astonishing low figures. We ask all to come and examine goods and prices.

W. H. BARTHOLOMEW.
Centre Hall.

LOCAL ITEMS.

——More rain, more grass.
No frost, more applesass.

——The prospect for fruit is good.

—Last heard of I. J. Grenoble, was at Buffalo, N. Y.

——Lawn tennis is becoming all the rage with Centre Hall boys.

——Farmer M'Nitt, of Mifflin county, gave us a call the other day.

——Prof. A. N. Bierly, the musician, was seen on our streets on Tuesday.

——Rev. Wm. Gotwald, of Milton, registered at Meyer's hotel on Tuesday.

— There is only one man in the United States by name of Hick, and he lives in Millheim.

——Shad were sold in the eastern market at $8.00 per 100, and large roe shad retailed at 25 cts a piece.

——The organ grinder and the Gypsies appeared on our streets this week—another indication of spring.

——Robert McCormick, of Potters Mills, is on the sick list; Mrs. David Henney, of same place is also quite ill.

——Mrs. Joseph Shirk, at present with her daughter, Mrs. Brisbin, is quite ill, from recent attacks of apoplexy.

——Weather has got to be warm and vegetation under the influence of the recent rains, is growing wonderfully.

——Dan'l Kennelly, adm'r advertises the sale of the Barney Evans property in Gregg, at public sale, in the REPORTER.

——Soda water and ice cream are in season, and the political ball is opening; both take "boodle" to keep them agoing.

——Quite a number of young folks of this place, were entertained by James Conley, at his home on Tuesday evening last.

——Sheriff Walker had considerable business in our valley the last two weeks. Always glad to see Miles, but not in official capacity.

——The Centre Hall roller mill is now making night runs to fill orders ahead. The Cream and Calla Lily brands of flour are winning new trade right along on their excellent qualities alone.

——Mr. J. R. Bible, of Centre Hill, took enough time the other day to stop in and see us. Mr. Bible is the young gentleman who made a man of himself recently by wedding one of Eve's fairest daughters.

——A recent lecturer at this place said the newspapers of the country are behind the times. Well, it might be so, but we think the newspapers could give some folks a little healthy advice and a few valuable pointers.

——Several announcements of candidates appear in this issue, all good men and competent, viz: Joshua T. Potter, for treasurer; G. W. Spangler, for treasurer; John Q. Miles, for sheriff, and Josiah Hoy for same office.

——That is an amusing piece of sarcasm which the *Keystone Gazette* has on its 8 page, 5 column, paragraph 3 inches from bottom of column. It has raised a smile on the faces of knowing ones, and a cloud on the faces of interested ones. Why the burlesque?

——The Ladies of the "Woman's Christian Temperance Union" return thanks for the opening of the Lutheran church, for the "Lecture of Miss. Puella Dornblaser," and also thank Rev. Mr. Fischer for his assistance, and interest in the meeting.

——Front street of Centre Hall is now one mile in length, all pretty closely built, with the exception of a few vacant lots, and these will soon be taken up for new houses. By a little more "sticking together," as the saying is, of our people our town would get along still faster.

——Mr. Wm. Lee. has begun the erection of new buildings on other side of the station. New houses, to the number of half dozen, are now in full blossom, as signs of the steady growth of our nice little town. The number of new houses would score half dozen more were it not for the cold water thrown on building projects by a few obstructionists. We trust time will bring up the rear and shame the mossbacks.

——The report, last week, that Mr. Wolf, merchant at Woodward, had failed, is not correct, and he remains in good standing financially, with scarce any indebtedness as we are told. We are glad to contradict the report, which must have been set afloat by some one who, amid the failures last week, must got names mixed, which is the only way we can account for the erroneous story of his having failed. He stands as sound as a dollar.

CAPT. STOVER'S SNAKE FARM.

HE RAISES RATTLERS AND OTHER REPTILES FOR MARKET AND FINDS IT PAYS.

One of the Centre county stock of Stovers has a novel way of making a living, near Galion, Ill. He has a rattlesnake farm and here is the description of it by a newspaper correspondent:

Your correspondent last Sunday visited the celebrated snake farm—"rattlesnake forty"—near this villiage, owned and managed by Capt. Dan Stover and wife, and assisted by William Dunn, agent at the Illinois Central depot. It might be surmised that the breeding and propagation of rattlesnakes and other reptiles was not only a dangerous but an unpleasant occupation. However, these poor but honest people have learned that there is money in snakes, and last year they cleared almost enough from their sales to pay the expenses of the family of four.

"Who buy rattlesnakes, and what on earth do they want with them?" you ask. Why, for use in the manufacture of the new cure for rheumatism. A firm in Philadelphia uses the oil in its remedy and pays a good price for every rattlesnake delivered at the laboratory. Mr. Stover has contracted with the firm to furnish them 250 of that species during the present season at $2.25 each, none to measure less than four feet in length, or to be less than six years of age. The older the snake the better and stronger the oil.

Sunday the sun shone out bright and warm, which brought out the snakes in large numbers to bask in the warm rays, and as Mr. Stover said, would be a good day to take a stroll over "rattlesnake forty." Procuring a good stout stick and donning a heavy pair of boots, your correspondent joined Stover and Dunn in the hunt. To show us how easy it is to kill a snake, he picked up a blue racer by the tail, that was lying coiled up in the sunlight, in a half comatose condition, and giving it a couple of whirls over his head in a lightning manner; he cracked it like a whip, causing its head to part from its body and spin through the air. Proceeding a little further, we came to "the mounds," little raised places on the snake farm, where the snakes burrow in winter and breed in summer. There are thirty seven of these mounds on the farm and on the south side of one of the largest of these, where they could get the full benefit of the sun, lay coiled up sound asleep fourtythree large rattlesnakes, seven black snakes and numerous other smaller reptiles, not one of which seemed to recognize our presence. Stover and Dunn do not kill off the whole crop yearly, but leave many for breeding purposes.

"Why" said the former, "that mound there contains probably a dozen nests of eggs and each nest at least ten eggs. I have found nests that contained as high as eighteen young rattlers, the largest not over two inches in length. Their eggs are about the size of those of a partridge, but have a soft shell. The farm is a tract of virgin prairie, and has never seen a plough, and Dan says in summer its native grass is very high, rendering it an excellent place for the reptiles to hide in."

Mrs. Stover also had in a box of sawdust under a cook stove twenty-seven rattlesnake eggs, which, she said, would begin to hatch in a few days, after which event the children would be kept busy catching flies to feed the tiny pets.

Stover and Dunn have several pet rattlers around the house, which are as harmless as kittens, made so by their poison sac having beeen removed from the roofs of their mouths and their fangs clipped with pincers, all this being done while the snakes were under the influence of chloroform. They have no equal as mice exterminators, and in the summer keep the place free from bugs, flies and bad boys.

——Men's plow shoes, $1.15, $1.25 $1.50, $1.75 up to the best. LYON & Co.

——The largest stock of dress goods clothing, boots and shoes, ever brought to Bellefonte. LYON & Co.

——For tricotes, ottomans and canvass cloths in all colors, visit Lyon & Co.

——For black silk and moire and striped velvet to match all colored dress goods, be sure to call on Lyon & Co.

——$20,000 worth of clothing at less price than anywhere else in the county. LYON & Co.

BEAUTIFY HOME.

Spring is here. The buds are bursting into verdure and blossoms, the fields are green with the promise of future plenty; the flowers are ready to bloom in beauty and fragrance; the birds fill the land with melody and nature is full of beauty everywhere.

Now is the time to beautify the home. It can de done without cost and with so little labor, that all should enjoy the comfort and refinement of a beautiful dwelling-place. It matters not how humble home may be; it is to its household the dearest spot of earth, and it should be made fragrant and beautiful.

The laborer can devote his evening and morning hours of rest to the planting of trees, shrubs, vines and flowers, and thereby gain the richest reward for his efforts. Nor should he be alone in making home beautiful. Father, mother, son and daughter, should all be taught the necessity of making attractive the one place where most of their days and nights are spent. It will not only well repay all to plant fruits and flowers, but it will refine the tastes and elevate the character of every one who enjoys the beautiful home.

A SUDDEN AND MYSTERIOUS DEATH.

Mr. Adam Gingerich died suddenly last week near the Curtin iron works, of which neighborhood he was a well known resident. He went in the morning to chop some wood on a hill back of the works, and was soon after found lying dead on the rocks. The bruises that were discovered on his head were not of a character to have caused his death and therefore the supposition is that he was overtaken by an attack of apoplexy and that in falling his head was cut. An inquest was held and the jury reported his death to have resulted from an unknown cause, but with no evidence that he had been foully dealt with.—*Watchman.*

DECORATION DAY.

At the meeting of the Samuel Shannon Post, on Saturday evening last, initiatory steps were taken for the proper observance of Decoration Day. The exercises at cemeteries in this neighborhood will be conducted in same order as last year. Orators for the occasion will be chosen and other business of importance, transacted at their next meeting.

——COURT PROCEEDINGS.—The following cases were disposed of before court last week up till Wednesday:

Lehman vs. P. J. Fagan et al. Judgment confessed in favor of the plaintiff for $500, with stay of execution for six months.

Issac Thomas vs. John Bilger et al., an ejectment case. Verdict for the defendants.

Jane Poorman et al. vs. W. C. Grove et al. was continued.

Henry J. Rothrock vs. Centre County Mutual Fire Insurance Company. A verdict for Mr. Rothrock for $548.75 was awarded.

Lehman vs. Rook. Judgment was confessed for the defendant for docket costs.

Commonwealth vs. John I. Rankin. Judgment was confessed in favor of the Commonwealth for $1,000 penalty and in favor of plaintiff as follows: Van Pelt & Shoop, $186.93; D. M. Wagner's executrix, $178.11, with stay of execution for nine months.

Samuel F. Foster use of, etc., vs. John F. Potter was continued at cost of defendant.

In the case of John G. Rimmey against Benjamin Conley plaintiff suffered a voluntary non-suit.

Rudolph Kreider vs. Robert Meek. Judgment was confessed in favor of plaintiff for $353.42.

The case of Jonn Shuey against the Buffalo Run Railroad Company, and the last case on the list, B. B. Kreamer vs. W. Miles Walker, were settled.

——Handsome Scrim from 10c to 20c. Pointed Scrim, new at 12½c.—Garmans.

——Batiste, Satines, Seersuckers and Coating Cloth.—Garmans.

——World renowned wire bustles.—Garmans.

——White dress goods.—Garmans.

DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

The Altoona District Conference of the M. E. Church will hold its annual session in the Curwensville Methodist Episcopal church, Tuesday and Wednesday, June 7th and 8th, next. The committee on program, which met in Philipsburg last week, have arranged the following order of exercise:

Tuesday Evening, 7:30.—Address of welcome by Hon. John Patton. Response by Rev. Geo. Leidy, Presiding Elder.

"The Influence of Methodist Doctrin on the Preaching of the Times," Rev. George Guyer.

"The Postponement of the Conversion of Methodist Children to times of Special Revivals is contrary to the teachings of Scripture and Methodism," Prof. D. M. Lieb, of Bellefonte.

Wednesday, 9 A. M.—Reports from pastors, superintendents, etc.

"Should the Economy of the Church be so changed as to allow a Pastor's salary to be a legal claim?" Thos. H. Murray, Esq., Clearfield.

"Do we need a Modification of the Pastoral Limit?" Rev. J. A. DeMoyer.

Afternoon Session, 2 P. M.—"How shall we utilize the Quarterly Conferenc Committees?" Rev. J. H. McCord.

"What is the true meaning and the best Methods of Pastoral work?" Rev. W. V. Ganoe.

"Merits and Defects of modern Sunday School Methods," Rev. J. B. Shaver.

Wednesday Evening, 7:30.—"The Problem of our Class Meeting," Rev. Samuel Creighton.

"Our Benevolent Collections," Rev. D. S. Monroe D. D.

Disciplinary questions will be presented and discussed at the several sessions, as it may best suit the chairman.

Over one hundred delegates will be in attendance, representing over forty pastoral charges. The several reports will be presented in writing, so that they may be filed and properly preserved.

Rev. Geo. Leidy, Presiding Elder, is making arrangements to have some one of the Bishops of the church to be present and preside.

——For summer silks, satin rhadimaes, summer silk and China silk, go to Lyon & Co.

——For all wool cheviot checks and silk mixed cloths, of the best quality, at the lowest price, you will find Lyon & Co., just the place.

——Boy's school suits, $2.50 and up at Lyon & Co.

——Men's working shoes as low as 85c and better goods at slightly higher prices. LYON & Co.

——Rain all Sunday night and all day Monday.

——Buy "Rochester Clothing" at Fauble's.

——Our Lace Curtains from $1.25 up. —Garmans.

——The elevation of Centre Hall is 500 feet above Bellefonte.

——John Shook, had charge of Bartholomew's store last week.

——Mrs. Flora O. Bairfoot publishes Adm'r notice on the estate of her mother, Mrs. Sarah C. Neff.

——The general subject of remark now is the loose and unsafe manner some have of doing business.

——Robert Valentine and family, of Bellefonte sailed from New York for Liverpool. Happy journey to them.

——The man who always has something confidential to tell you is often the means of getting you into trouble.—Ex.

— Carpets of every grade, style and price, an entire new stock, largest and handsomest in the county, at S. & A. Loebs.

——Grenoblel's store, at Spring Mills was sold on Monday, to the Penns Valley Bk'g Co. for $6725: their claim is something like $20.000.

—— Do you expect to buy a new carpet? Schroyer's carpet store, Bellefonte make a specialty of this kind of goods. See card in another column.

——How true the German saying: Wer Andern eine Grube graebt, fallt oftmals selbst hinein. Have seen the truth of it several times quite recently.

—— We mean busipess—our stock is the completest in Centre county and goods are marked down at rock bottom prices. No misrepresentations and satisfaction guaranteed at POWERS SHOE STORE.

——The Clearfield Republican says Clearfield county is destined to become noted in other things besides her coal and timber. Natural gas was struck at Falls Creek Friday, and the Western end is all excitement.

— The failure of Mr. Grenoble, has caused a discontinuance of the firm of Grenoble & Bariges, at Coburn, and will leave Mr. Adam Bartges, several thousand dollars to make good, which he is able to do, but it goes agin the grain, you know.

THE BOARD WALK.

Our town council has at last awakened to the pleadings of the community and decided to build a walk to the station. It is to be four feet wide and start from the end of Kerlin's walk on the west side of the road, along the Hoffer tract to Deininger's lots near the station, and will be completed from there by property holders to the station. There will be a letting for the erection of the same and it is to be hoped will be completed as soon as possible. The idea of the boro' in meeting the expense of this project causes considerable complaint among some of our citizens, but we think it is the best way of solving this difficulty and heartily endorse the action of our councilmen

In order to properly locate this walk, we are informed by one of the councilmen, a surveyor has been secured to establish the street line in that part of the boro', and will settle another difficulty which for several years has been so detrimental to building in this section and to which we have so frequently alluded. Councilmen report considerable opposition to their recent action. We say, Go on and do something in this direction and above all do what is right.

McCormick Brothers are now fixed in their new quarters, with their furniture rooms, and are having their spring opening with the handsomest parlor suits and bed room sets, in the county. They are making a specialty of the new style oak furniture, which is all the go in large towns now, on account of the convenient style and pretty designs of these goods. They have anything needed to furnish a house complete, for kitchen, sitting room, parlor and bed chamber. Their goods is guaranteed as represented, and with the variety and assortment, feel confident they can please all tastes, and at prices that none will complain. They are worthy young men, and should be liberally patronized.

Undertaking given special attention. Ample experience, and embalming and everything required will be attended to promptly and satisfactorily. Don't forget the place, McCormick's, in Murray's building, next below Harper & Kramers store. Night calls may be made.

A POINTER.

Hazleton, down in the lower end of Luzerne county, has recently been demanding a great deal of elbow room Everybody in the place was a long time at work night and day to secure a miners hospital. Getting that enterprise in good shape, everybody turned in to secure a silk manufactory for the town with every prospect of success; then every body insisted upon having a new railroad station, and now everybody is looking around for something else that can be secured to improve the place. It is this sort of restlessness and unanimity of feeling which tells so much in behalf of the progress of the cities and boroughs of the State. Hazleton has not by any means been the only active place, but it is keeping well up with all others.

The above we clip from the Philadelphia Press, and it may be read with profit by all who stand in the way and fight home enterprise, examples of which are found here, and in other towns occasionally.

——Men's black diagonal suits, $7.50 and up. LYON & Co.

——Carpets, an immense stock from 15 cents up to the best. LYON & Co.

——Brussels Carpets from 55c up to the best velvets. LYON & Co.

——Ladies' and misses' spring wraps and jackets in endless variety, at Lyon & Co.

——French and English sateens crinkled seersuckers in dark and light colors. LYON & Co.

——A full line of ready-made clothing, for spring and summer, for men and boys, all prices, and latest styles—bargains and satisfaction guaranteed, at S. & A. Loebs.

——Oil-cloths, every pattern and width new and beautiful stock, at S. & A. Loebs, and very low in price.

GOOD TEMPLAR OFFICERS.

The Lodge of Good Templars of this place elected the following officers:

Chief Templar, Harry W. Dinges.
Vice Templar, Mary Floray.
Secretary, Wm. Thomas.
Fin. Secretary Jno. W. Krumbine.
Treasurer, Geo. W. Krumbine.
Chaplain, Rev. W. E. Fischer.
Marshall, Girtie Floray.

We are requested to say that all persons of good moral character are desired as members of the Lodge and any of the above officers will be glad to receive propositions for membership.

——Knee pants from 25c up to the best. LYON & Co.

——Children's suits, $1.25 to $1.50 and up. LYON & Co.

——Men's suits, $3.75 and up. LYON & Co.

ROCHESTER CLOTHING HOUSE.

Mr. M. Fauble, formerly with S. & A. Loeb, Bellefonte, has opened a new clothing house in Ammerman's Block, Bishop street, Bellefonte. Mr. Fauble makes a specialty of the celebrated "Rochester Clothing," which is considered by merchants and the public, to be the best article in ready made godos. His stock has been received and is brand new in every particular. Along with clothing is a complete line of gents furnishing goods, hats, collars, shirts, underclothing, trunks, satchels, etc. Mr. Fauble invites his many friends in Penns Valley to call on him at his new stand and promises to give them better bargaine than heretofore.

——Stylish dress goods at moderate prices.—Garmans.

——Hats, caps, boots and shoes, at S. & A. Loebs, new stock and very low.

——Calla Lilly flour, none superior. For sale by J. D. Long, Spring Mills.

——Horse collars from $1 on up at D A.'s Boozer harness shop, Centre Hall.

——Have you examined stock and prices at Power's new shoe store, Bellefonte?

— Protect your horse's shoulders from sores and blisters by using good collars only on them. D. A. Boozer keeps a complete assortment and at all prices.

——John D. Decker, of Potters Mills, has announced himself as a Republican candidate for commissioner. Hope your fellows will nominate you, John, but the "ring" may not permit it.

——George A. Runk, of Spring Mills, is out in Nevada, looking after his silver mining interests and will be absent until June. Hope he will return with a pile big enough to make us all rich.

HERE AND THERE.

——Harness oil, best quality, at D. A. Boozer's.

——J. W. Glasgow has started a new store at Coburn.

——An every day occurrence—Why, where did you get that stylish dress hat? Why at Garmans' of course.

——It will do you good to visit Powers store Bellefonte and see how low boots and shoes are sold.

——Jno. B. Linn, adm'r, advertises the Wm. Boal property, in the Loop, at public sale in another column.

——The Grenoble grain house, at Coburn, was knocked off at Sheriff's sale on Wednesday, to Wm. Wolf, of this place.

——Rev. Melancthan Sahm, pastor of the Boalsburg Luth. charge, has accepted a call from the Espy, Columbia county charge. Rev. Trestle, of Selinsgrove Institute, will become pastor of the Boalsburg charge.

——It rained all Saturday night and all Sunday; vegetation is coming on fast under the influence of the warm showers. Trees are in blossom and covered with leaves. A wonderful change has come over nature, in the last 7 days she has donned her spring suit.

——Lewins has a merchant tailoring establishment connected with the Phild. Branch, under the management of one of the best tailors in the state who never makes a miss in a fit if you let him take your measure. Suits made to order on all the latest styles, and at low prices.

——A walk! a walk at last! has been determined upon by our boro' authorities, to the station. Glad of it—better late than never, and it will relieve us of the weekly reminder of the necessity of a walk; what it took some only three seconds to see, has required near two years for others, and slow as it is, we hail its coming, and that mud tramping is to cease. Vive la walk.

——Twenty-one horses and colts have died in Potter township this spring. This is an unusual mortality among horseflesh and a serious loss. Mr. Reiter, the veterinary, attributes this to improper care of the dumb brute on the part of the owners, and that the deaths are about two thirds colts, resulting from improper care in feeding the dam before colting.

——We direct the attention of the reader to the card of H. K. Hoy, M. D., who, besides his ability as a regular physician has fitted himself for the treatment of eye and ear diseases, having been in New York city last winter under the instruction of the most eminent eye and ear specialists, and is thoroughly equipped for the treatment of cases coming under that head.

——The link barb fence wire, sold so extensively last year, is selling faster than ever this spring and McFarlane & Co inform us that their sales this season have been ten times the amount of last. This proves conclusively that the link wire is the best and cheapest as it certainly is the easiest to handle and quickest put up. McFarlanes have the exclusive sale. Write for prices.

——The fourteenth annual inter-state picnic exhibition, under the auspices of the Patrons of Husbandry, will open at William's Grove, Monday August 29, and promises to be unprecedented in the history of these exhibitions. Varied and extensive as was the display last year, it is said that it will be greatly surpassed the present season. A large number of new and handsome permanent buildings will be erected, which, together with other substantial improvements that have been made, will add greatly to the beauty of the place.

MARRIED.

At the home of the bride's parents, Nittany, Pa, May 3rd, 1887, by Rev. John Brubaker, Mr. George L. Thompson, of Cedar Run, Pa., and Miss Nora B. Overdorf, of Nittany, Pa.

On the 27 of April, 1887 at Rebersburg, by Rev. E. Lenhart, Mr Thomas E. Rute, of Salona, to Miss Elizabeth Snyder, of Sugar Valley.

DIED.

At the residence of her husband, Oak Hall, Ella, wife of A. Lincoln Sellers, aged twenty-five years.

In Hartley Twp., on the 26th April, Mr. Jacob Boop, aged 80 years, 6 months and 8 days.

At Wolf's Store May 2, 1887, Blanche Ella, daughter of Uriah and May Slutter back, age 3y and 3 days.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

TREASURER.

We are authorized to announce that Joshua T. Potter, of north precinct Potter, is a candidate for Treasurer, subject to Democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that George W. Spangler, of south precinct Potter, is a candidate for Treasurer, subject to Democratic usages.

SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce that Josiah Hoy, of Marion, is a candidate for Sheriff, subject to Democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that John Q. Miles, of Martha Furnace, is a candidate for Sheriff, subject to Democratic usages.

NEW STORE.

Mr. Wm. Shirk announces to the public that he has opened up his new store and hereafter will keep a full line of confectionery, candies, cakes, crackers, nuts, tropical fruits, etc., ice cream parlors open every Saturday. Meat market attached—keeps and sells none but the best of beef. Give him a call. 11may6m

ADMINISTRATRIX NOTICE.—Letters of Administration upon the estate of Mrs. Sarah C. Neff, deceased, late of Centre Hall, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned she would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present the same duly authenticated for settlement.

FLORA O. BAIRFOOT,
Centre Hall, May 11. 6t Administratrix.

PUBLIC SALE.—Will be sold at Spring Mills, at 2 o'clock p. m., on

SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1887,

The real estate of W. B. Evans, dec'd., consisting of a

——HOUSE AND LOT.——

Terms will be made known on day of sale.

DANIEL KENNELLY,
Administrator.

H. K. HOY, M. D.
OCULIST AND AURIST,

Office No. 4 South Spring Street, Bellefonte, Pa.

Office Hours, 7 to 9 a. m., 1 to 2, and 7 8, p. m. 11may4m

PUBLIC SALE.—Will be sold at the late residence of Wm. McCormick, Sr. dec'd. at Potters Mills, on SATURDAY MAY 14, at 1 p. m the following property: 2 bedsteads and bedding, tchairs, tables, corner cupboard, 10-plate stove, parlor stove and pipe, complete set of carpenter tools, wheel barrow, set of new single harness, new hearse, finished and used, spring wagon, lot of walnut lumber, 1-hore sled, pair of 1 horse bob sleds, forks, rakes, chains and many other articles.

JOHN M. McCOY,
Administrator.

——Go to Loebs, if you want to see the finest lot of dry goods in Central Penn'a. All the latest and most handsome styles—assortment complete, and can suit any taste. A special bargain offered in handsome dress goods at Loebs.

Twenty Italian emigrants, while endeavoring to escape from a vessel which had run aground near Avranches, were drowned.

THOMPSON'S

MERCHANT TAILORING.
MERCHANT TAILORING.

The time is here to buy Spring Cloth ing.

The question for you to consider, is "Where can I get the best satisfaction?"

We have a large and carefully selected stock to chose from.

Our cutter, who has had experience in the finest city trade, we are convinced can please you.

Our garments are made by none but first-class workmen, the same who were here before the firm dissolved.

Our prices are as low as is consistent with the goods. We have all the latest styles in gent's furnshing goods.

Give us a trial and be convinced.

Next door to post-office,

S. U. THOMPSON.
BELLEFONTE, PA.

SCHROYER'S
CARPET STORE,
Bishop street, Bellefonte, Pa.

Mr. Harry Schroyer, late of J. A. Harper & Co's. store, has opened a store on Bishop St., where he has for sale the finest line of
CARPETS,
MATTINGS,
RUGS, OILCLOTHS,
WINDOW SHADES, ETC.,
ever exhibited in Bellefonte. He invites an inspection of these beautiful goods, which will challenge competition in quality and price with any to be found in the cities.

——O——

He also makes a specialty of

CARPET CLEANING.

Having the sole right for Centre county to use the best process known.

——O——

HARRY SCHROYER.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—The undersigned, administrator, with the will annexed, of Wm. Boal, Sr. late of Potter twp, will expose to sale on FRIDAY MAY 27, at 1 o'clock, on the farm near Tusseyville, the real estate of said testator in Potter township: A small FARM, CONTAINING ABOUT 35 ACRES, bounded by lands of Daniel Horner, Oliver W. Love, Jas. Runkle and others. Also a tract of TIMBERLAND, near Klinefelter's saw mill, containing 40 ACRES, bounded by the lands of William Collier and others.

Terms of sale:—10 per cent. cash, balance in 4 months, when deed will be delivered.

JOHN B. LINN,
3tm4 Administrator.

W. I. FLEMING,

The fashionable merchant tailor, having retired from the firm of W. I. Fleming & Co., has opened his establishment in Crider's Block, in the room formerly occupied by Dale Bros., next door to the First National Bank, where his old customers will find the finest line of goods at the lowest prices. Special attention given to cutting and fitting. A choice stock of

SPRING GOODS NOW IN.

Call and examine for yourself.

Spring, gentle spring, is here and every man and boy is thinking of a new suit.

I am crowded with work, but I put on a new hand whenever one is needed.

——O——ALL WORK GUARANTEED.——O——

The business boom has struck us and we are ready for it. You need not be alarmed about a great press of work as I will get out your order at the time promised. W. I. FLEMING,
Crider's Block. Bellefonte

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FROM the date of this notice we will do a strictly *cash* business, and positively decline to do any more "ticking." All orders for flour, feed and coal, must be accompanied with cash or no attention will be paid to them. We will buy all kinds of grain and pay cash for same, or exchange for flour, feed and coal. KURTZ & SON,
Feb. 3 1887. Centre Hall,

Philadelphia, May 11.—Wheat 96; corn 47; oats 37.

CENTRE HALL MARKETS.

PRODUCE AT THE STORES.

Butter	22	Eggs	10
Ham	12	Sides	7
Shoulders	9	Potatoes	40
Lard	7		

GRAIN.

REPORTED WEEKLY BY KURTZ & SON.

Prices subject to fluctuations of market.

Wheat, red	$ 80	Oats	$ 28
Wheat, white	75	Rye	47
Corn, shelled	40	Barley, No. 1	36

Barley No. 2, mixed with oats, bought at oats weight and price.

Wheat mixed with Rye bought at rye weigh and price.

FLOUR AND FEED.

Fancy Pat. Flour	1 45	Bran per ton	15 00
Best Roller Flour	$ 1 35	Bran, retail, cwt.	90
2d Best Roll'r Flour	1 25	Chop per ton	22 00
Middlings per ton	18 50	" retail per cwt	1 25

COAL MARKET.

Broken	$5.00
Egg	5.55
Stove	5.50
Small Stove	5.50
Chestnut	5.25
Pea	3.40
Woodland	4.00
Soft	2.75

The above prices are for cash or grain only.

KURTZ & SON

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria,